

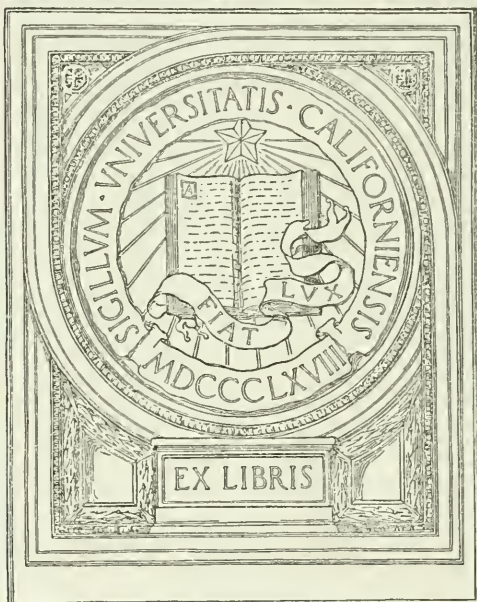
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A VIEW
OF THE
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA-PORTS,
INCLUDING
THE ADRIATIC AND MOREA;
WITH
MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL HARBOURS IN THOSE SEAS.

EMBRACING THE PARTICULAR AND GENERAL OBJECTS OF COMMERCIAL INTEREST BETWEEN THEM; WITH CONSULAR, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF THE LATE
JOHN MARTIN BAKER,
FORMERLY UNITED STATES CONSUL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN,
AND AUTHOR OF "COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRAZILS."

BY HIS SON, LOUIS BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA:
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THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES,

AS A COMPENDIUM TO ASSIST THE ENTERPRISE OF

PERSONS WHO MAY UNDERTAKE TO

TRADE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

WITH THE SINCERE HOPE, THAT IT MAY PROVE USEFUL TO ALL WHO MAY USE IT.

LOUIS BAKER.

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1844 - with

PREFACE.

IN presenting to the public the present volume, the editor would make such suggestions by way of preface, as seem to arise from his connection with the work. His father, the late John Martin Baker, was for a period of over forty years, a Consul of the United States for some of the numerous ports in the Mediterranean, and during that period of time was enabled by personal observation to collect such information concerning the amount of commerce, including the nature of the soil, productions, etc., of the different islands and sea-ports of the Mediterranean as would be most beneficial to the government of the United States, and American merchants generally. The manuscript being completed, the volume would have been published some time since, had it not been for the death of its author, and the necessary delay consequent thereupon.

The editor would call the attention of the mercantile community to the acknowledged advantages possessed by those who have a thorough knowledge of the Mediterranean ports, over those who have not the same information; he would then refer them to

the present volume as one containing a description of that important quarter of the globe, at once accurate and short, capable of guiding the inexperienced, and furnishing useful information to those already engaged in the Mediterranean trade.

Charts of the different ports are appended to the history of each, which, as is obvious, greatly enhances the value of the work.

If through the instrumentality of this volume, a greater interest is excited in the Mediterranean trade, one great object of the editor will be accomplished: and a new source of profit laid open to the active energy of the American commercial community.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 1847.

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MEDITERRANEAN SEA-PORTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE ADVANTAGES OF EMBARKING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN TRADE, CLEARLY ILLUSTRATED.

It may be considered a great disadvantage to the commercial community of the United States, that the coasting trade of the Mediterranean has hitherto been, and continues to be, so little known.

The principal object of this work, is, to make the trade better understood, and to point out the essential benefits our merchants may derive therefrom; and there is no doubt, that a great many merchants will soon find it to their interest, after reading this work, to at once embark in this trade: and even ship owners will be very materially interested by it; for, when other employment for their ships does not immediately offer, they may, at all seasons, send to the Mediterranean for cargoes, where constant employment may be had. The conclusion is very reasonable, that it is better for the merchant, and ship owner, to have their vessels employed, than to keep them lying in harbor, doing nothing, and at a daily expense. Now, in the Mediterranean trade, they have this peculiar advantage, that whenever a vessel cannot procure a cargo on freight, which is a very rare occurrence, the owner, by advancing a small sum, may always procure a full one, on the ship's account. It must be then very extraordinary, if the ship's freight, as well as the merchant's

profit, does not turn out to good account ; and, it is necessary further to observe, that in the case when the ship and cargo are one property, and the cargo does not amount to more, say, three or four thousand dollars, it will be better able to bear the charge of insurance, and other expenses, in proportion to cargoes of greater value, coming from other parts of the world, and which charges are, in many instances, greater from distance, and other causes, duties included. In most parts of the Mediterranean, there are large quantities of bulky articles, which require shipping to transport them, and these may be purchased very cheap, so as to give a handsome profit at home, viz : salt, soda, brimstone, wines, brandies, and fruits, &c., &c. Between two and three hundred tons, of some of the first named articles, can be purchased for from two to four thousand dollars, according to the demand. This perhaps appears to many persons very doubtful, and particularly to those who are not well acquainted with this commerce. In this work, there will be enumerated many articles, which will be sufficient to prove this assertion, in a very satisfactory manner, to all who may be induced to enter into this trade. When this branch of commerce is better understood, it will then be found to be of great national consequence. It shall be shown in the clearest manner, the great number of merchant shipping that can be employed to advantage in it. For some years past, the French merchants (from the port of Marseilles alone) have loaded yearly, in the kingdom of Tunis, above two hundred sail of merchantmen, of various descriptions, being generally from eighty to three hundred tons burthen. This will appear extraordinary, for such a number of shipping, to obtain cargoes in only one of the Barbary states ; the cargoes are generally obtained from the proceeds of sales of French manufactures, with a small proportion of other goods ; and, it is well known, that the French, English, and other European powers, have always considered this trade as of the greatest national importance to them. France, in particular, and England, have hitherto reaped all these advantages, by having their agents stationed about the different parts of the Mediterranean, whereby their merchants, finding themselves protected, have increased in numbers and popularity : this is also the case in other parts of the world. The present time is considered a favorable one for the American merchant to establish himself, and to reap some of the great benefits of this trade. For

some years past there has been more attention paid to the West India than to the Mediterranean trade; however, sanguine hopes are entertained that this subject will be more attended to, when we consider the many thousands of people who inhabit both shores of the Mediterranean, who prefer American manufactures as well as staples to those of other nations.

The French have paid particular attention to their manufactures as a valuable part of their commerce, especially with the ports of the Mediterranean, &c., in consequence of the great consumption of these as well as of colonial produce, (the latter however is trifling,) they import the raw material of other nations, and which they export in a manufactured state at a large profit, in silk, woollen and linen goods. It will not be amiss here to state, that the present government of France is extremely jealous of the English holding possession in the Mediterranean, as they do at present; the island of Malta, which was always considered a very desirable port, (as a depot,) and it would have been still more advantageous for the English, could they have held Minorca, and the other connected islands, particularly for the reason that the people of the Balearic islands had always been accustomed to the Barbary trade, and of course they would have assisted the English in many points of view. But their owning Gibraltar, has been to them (the English) a sufficient guarantee as a balance of power in their favor, so far as regards their own particular commercial interest in the Mediterranean and the Morea.

CHAPTER II.

THE NECESSITY OF MERCHANTS BEING WELL ACQUAINTED WITH
THE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL ECONOMY OF FOREIGN NATIONS
GENERALLY.

IT has been argued that merchants have nothing to do with the politics of foreign nations, and particularly the nation in which they reside. This argument is generally made use of by persons, who of course are ignorant, hence jealousy ensues, and merchants are sometimes abused; and if their character was not always considered honorable, from the nature of their vocation, they would lose caste, and the high estimation society in general holds the merchant in, would of course become a dead letter. It is not considered advisable for merchants to enter into the political or religious disputes of the country in which they reside; it is much better to be quiet spectators, by which means they will be better acquainted with every thing that transpires, and thereby learn more of matters and things. It is to the merchant's interest, however, always to know, and that well, the customs and habits, language and commercial usages, of the country in which he lives. For example: in all countries subject to internal commotions, where the laws are either defective or badly administered, and where there is but little stability in the government, money will be always of more value, and interest much higher, than in countries where the governments are steady and powerful. This is a general rule where the use of money is known, consequently it is necessary for the merchant to make himself well acquainted with the nature and causes of these variations in money

matters, so as to guide himself right in his business. The merchant should always possess a knowledge of the people of the country where he resides. The Jews are numerous in all the Barbary states, the south of France, and in parts of Italy, in the Austrian sea-ports, and in the Adriatic. In Naples, Sicily and Malta, the Morea, Turkey in Europe, and Asia, Syria and Egypt, they are not numerous. Whatever agreement is made with natives or others residing in the Barbary states, (with the exception of Europeans,) whether for purchases or sales of merchandize, the particulars of the transaction must be registered in the Consular office by its "Chancellor," samples deposited, and the parties bound in a penalty to keep the contract. The Greeks compose a considerable portion of the population of the northern shores of the Mediterranean. The Armenians enjoy the greater part of the commerce of Turkey in Asia, Arabia, and Persia, and the Caravan trade. There are few Armenians in Italy, or in the Morea, and none in Barbary; but in Turkey in Asia, they form a considerable part of the population. When a government does not cause its flag to be respected, and protect it, it deteriorates in that respect due to it; but, on the contrary, where that respect is enforced, the merchant of that nation carefully avoids doing any thing that might in any way degrade the national character of his country, or stain his own name with stigma. The Venetians have lately experienced a change for the better, and these people are materially benefited by this change. They are now under the government of Austria, and a short time hence will serve to show how far a favorable change of government influences the principles of a people; and there is no doubt that Genoa, which lost its influence in the same way as did Venice, has benefited much in its condition of late, and will continue to do so. In fact, almost all of the seaboard of the coast of Europe and Africa, has become of late years animated with that "go-ahead" spirit which prevails so predominant with us. Thus we see another opening to commence a thriving commerce with the Mediterranean.

CHAPTER III.

THE UTILITY AND NATIONAL BENEFIT OF HAVING CONSULS IN VARIOUS PORTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED THEREFROM BY THE AMERICAN MERCHANT, AS WELL AS TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF OUR COUNTRY.

IN the United States, this subject, though it has often been commented on by many periodical writers in an able manner, has never met with that attention it certainly requires. In France, and other European powers, this subject has always been a principal object. The fact of these nations sending a large number of consuls and agents to all the ports and interior cities of the Mediterranean, Levant, &c., ought to be sufficient to convince the American people, and the government also, of the great utility of such a proceeding. Sometimes they are sent in a double capacity, both for political as well as commercial purposes ; however that may be, they are treated by their respective governments in the most handsome manner, which always operates in their favor—they are paid well, and have men of war to attend to their wants whenever required. These governments would not be at so much expense if their own interests were not benefited by so doing, and the reason for their sending out so many consuls and agents in those places, where there is no regular correspondence, without first establishing consular agencies, is to prepare the way for their respective merchants, and to otherwise facilitate their commercial interests. Now, when his commerce so directly demands *their* im-

mediate attention, may it not be reasonable enough to say that it is equally, if not more so, interesting to the United States to take the steps in this matter. The United States has never yet paid that attention, or taken any decided step or measure in favor of our commercial interests, save the preliminaries, which every nation has done before her, but has left the merchant to pursue his affairs by his own industry and attention, the best way he could, only affording him casual protection, when the opportunity offered, or whenever a ship of war would visit the port where he resided, and that but rarely. When men of commercial information are appointed consuls, it is always found that they afford the greatest interest, good and benefit, and security of nationality, to the government which they serve, than any other set of men; for this reason, because they understand the political and commercial economy of the country where they reside, and are better able to fill the consular office. These are the only kind of men who should really be appointed to such offices, from the fact above stated. *The duties of customs alone upon a few cargoes of merchandize* would amply pay the salaries contemplated to be paid to consuls in the Mediterranean, in the able reports of the honorable secretaries at Washington of December, 1846, and January, 1847, and reported to Congress for their consideration (extracts of which reports are annexed), and thus to put our consuls on the same footing as those of the European powers. Had the United States at this time twice the number of consular agents in the Mediterranean, and other adjacent ports in that region of country, it would be of great advantage to our commercial interests, provided our consuls were under pay, as is the custom and usage of all the European powers. It is also a very impolitic circumstance that we have so many vice-consuls, who are not Americans; for, from these gentlemen (though they are no doubt all honorable men), we cannot expect that attention to the interests of our countrymen abroad which would be afforded by those of our own country, especially without pay.

We have never had a consul on the island of Sardinia, which is an extensive and fertile island; advantages would be derived from appointing one or more consuls there. There are on this island some fine ports, which would serve for winter quarters for our squadron in the Mediterranean, if they did not wish to winter at Mahon—this, also, is equally applicable to other ports in that sea. In all countries

where a correspondence cannot be kept up regular and frequent, bills of exchange will always be negotiated at a very considerable loss, for obvious reasons, however respectable the parties concerned may be. This is frequently the case. Now a consul could in such case give fair play to both parties by his interference, from the situation he holds, and the advantages he possesses from that situation. All the European powers pay their consuls well, sometimes more than we pay our Chargés, and they are always permitted to retain the fees of their office, and have privileges which our consuls have not. Longona, on the island of Elba, and Civitavechia, are two ports in the Mediterranean which offer fine and safe anchorages for our men of war. There are also some two or three ports in the Levant which offer the same advantages, and where we have no consuls. To bear out the remarks made on the Consular System, the reader is referred to, and his attentive perusal is respectfully asked, of the extracts before mentioned.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Buchanan has presented a report from the State Department to Congress, of which we find in advance abstract in the *New York Herald*.

Mr. Buchanan recommends the adoption of a general law for the guidance of consuls in all cases, prescribing their powers and duties, and framed so comprehensively as to leave no part of the duty of a consul to be guessed at, as is unavoidably the case at present—such general law to repeal all former acts treating of the powers and duties of consuls.

It appears that there are at present one hundred and seventy-seven United States consulates in existence. Many of these are, or have been until lately, filled with subjects and citizens of the governments under which they exist—others are filled by American merchants, who assume the duties merely for the sake of the position the office confers, and for the purpose of increasing their business, as the office creates confidence in those wishing to make consignments; at the same time that the emoluments are in many cases so small as to be entirely inadequate to the support of a consul, especially if he happen to have a family.

Mr. Buchanan recommends the formation of seventy-four consulates and fifty-five vice-consulates, making in all one hundred and twenty-nine. He remarks that the system of vice-consulates having been tried by Great Britain, has been found to operate admirably.

He also advises that in semi-barbarous countries, such as the Barbary States, and on the shores of the Levant, our consuls shall be invested with the title of consul general. His reason for this is, that American consuls in those countries are often called upon to adjust serious differences between the masters and crews of vessels, to punish crimes committed by American citizens, as well as to protect them from the injustice of the natives; that in those countries where rank and high sounding titles are treated with deference and respect, the mere title of consul does not claim that consideration at the hands of the authorities that is indispensable to the maintenance of our rights, and the honor of our flag; and that in consequence our consuls at the different ports of those countries are subjected to many serious slights and annoyances, calculated to lower our government, whose only representatives they are in those places, in the estimation of the natives, and commensurately operating to the detriment of our commerce, and of our national character. To such slights and inconveniences, the consuls of other nations, who are clothed with the powers and title of consul general, are not subjected, enjoying in this respect an advantage of no ordinary importance over our consuls. For all these, and other weighty reasons, he advises the institution of the rank of consul general, which in addition to the advantages I have enumerated, has for its further recommendation, that it will be no additional cost to the government.

He recommends that the mode of compensation be changed. At present our consuls are compensated with the fees of the office, in some ports amounting to an enormous revenue, and in others so trifling, as I before remarked, as to be entirely inconsiderable. Mr. Buchanan advises that consuls be paid a regular salary out of the treasury. The reason for this is, that under the present system, consuls are entirely at liberty to make, and very often do make, their office subservient to their mercantile interests. He is of opinion that consuls should be prohibited by law from engaging in mercantile pursuits, thus preventing the too frequent sacrifice of the interests of our merchants to private emolument. The consul having no business of his own to attend to, would not be obliged, as is now the case, to neglect the business of his office; and receiving his stated salary, and no fees in compensation of his services, would have no inducements to defraud. Besides, the consuls being in many instances the

sole representatives of our government in the various ports where they are stationed, should be compelled to keep aloof from any occupation calculated to expose them, even to the remote possibility of an imputation upon their honor. The honor of our government is involved in that of its consuls.

The report does not recommend the immediate abolition of fees, although Mr. Buchanan is of opinion that commerce should not be taxed with any consular fees, yielding, as it does, sufficient revenue to entitle it to an exemption from such an impost. But he does not think it prudent at present to advise a total abolition. He therefore recommends the collection of fees, for the purpose of partially reimbursing the treasury for the salaries of consuls. He thinks that one cent per ton is as much as should be charged, although it would require one cent and a half per ton to cover the expenditures of the treasury in the practical adoption of this plan. The present system of charging a horizontal rate of fees on all vessels of what tonnage soever, charging no more on a vessel of one thousand tons than on one of three hundred, he looks upon as extremely unjust. This rate being established by law, every master of a vessel will know the amount of the fees he has to pay, and no possible imposition can be practiced, either by the consul or his employee. At the same time, he remarks, that in all probability it would be unjust, even to insinuate that any consul at present in the commission of the government, is in the habit of extorting exorbitant fees. But still, under the present system, there is always danger of such extortion.

The spirit of our institutions does not permit that our government should allow American citizens to be tried for crimes and misdemeanors committed in such countries as China and Turkey, by the arbitrary laws, and before the arbitrary tribunals of those countries. Accordingly, in our treaties with those nations, it is stipulated that the American consul, resident at the place where such crimes and misdemeanors are committed, shall be invested with plenary criminal jurisdiction, to try, adjudge, and punish American citizens offending against the laws of those countries. At present, this treaty stipulation is absolutely null and void, no law of Congress being in existence to indicate the powers and duties of our consuls in such cases. No American consul in China would dare to hang an American citizen, even if guilty of the worst crime that can be imagined, as

there is no warrant for any such judicial act contained in the laws prescribing the powers of American consuls. Our merchants and other citizens resident in China, are consequently in a constant state of alarm, as, in the event that a crime committed by an American, be not visited with punishment, as stipulated by the treaty, the Chinese, who are accustomed to see summary justice executed, will be very apt to take the punishment of the offender into their own hands, very naturally arguing that there is no reason why an American injuring a Chinese should not be punished as well as a Chinese injuring an American. Another evil arising from the want of a law clothing the consul with criminal jurisdiction, is, that the Chinese authorities seeing the impunity with which Americans transgress the laws of the Empire, will be slow to punish crimes committed by natives against the property or persons of American citizens.

To remedy these evils, Mr. Buchanan recommends the enactment of a code regulating the duties of consuls both in civil and criminal cases. This is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity, as the lives and property of our citizens in the Celestial and Ottoman empires are, by reason of the non-existence of such a code, and the consequent incapacity of our consuls to punish crime, in extreme and hourly danger.

The report deplores the severe hardships and frequent acts of injustice to which seamen are exposed by unjust and selfish masters of vessels. For all those manifold evils it suggests complete remedies.

The last subject of which it treats, is an organized system of consular correspondence. It suggests the appointment of some suitable person to carry on a regular correspondence with our consuls, to collate their letters and journals, for publication at stated periods, and to attend to this duty alone, as the two consular clerks already employed are overloaded with business. Such a correspondence would be productive of vast advantage to science and literature, and would furnish our citizens with an accurate knowledge of the habits, religion, institutions, statistics and productions of remote countries, concerning which we have at present but vague and indistinct impressions.

This admirable plan, of which I give, of course, but a mere outline, if immediately adopted, would cost the treasury an annual outlay of but seventy or eighty thousand dollars—a mere trifle, when

the incalculable advantages its operation would confer on commerce, and the absolute and immediate necessity of some of its provisions are taken into consideration.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.—FEES.

The recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution from the House of Representatives, calling for information relative to the consular system, suggests that the consular system should be all defined in a single law, instead of being, as at present, scattered all over the statute book. That law, the Secretary thinks, should provide for the number, appointment and compensation of all consuls general, consuls, and vice consuls; should clearly define all the duties of these officers, and specify the fees to be received for their performance. The consuls, it is suggested, might advantageously be permitted to appoint consular agents (with the approbation of the Secretary of State), for whom the consuls would be held responsible, at any place within the bounds of their consulates. The appointment of consuls general in certain cases is recommended.

The compensation of consuls, it is strongly recommended, should be changed from fees to salaries. The following is a list of fees received by the different U. S. consuls for the year 1845.

Liverpool,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,965
Rio de Janiero,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,332
Havana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,781
Oahu,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,390
Havre,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,061
London,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,620
Hull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,526
Glasgow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,106
Antwerp,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,938
Rio Grande,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,644
Paris,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601
Buenos Ayres,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,456
Trieste,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,419
Kingston, Ja.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326

Marseilles, - - - - -	\$1,326
Pernambuco, - - - - -	1,327
Palermo, - - - - -	1,276
Bremen, - - - - -	1,152
Canton, - - - - -	1,070
Barbadoes, - - - - -	1,043
Mayaguez, - - - - -	1,005
Turk's Island, - - - - -	988
St. Thomas, - - - - -	950
Valparaiso, - - - - -	946
Pictou, - - - - -	972
Nassau, N. P. - - - - -	824
Guayama, - - - - -	820
Barselle, Switzerland, - - - - -	836
Talcahuano, - - - - -	827
Dundee, - - - - -	794
Halifax, - - - - -	761
Ponce, - - - - -	749
Bordeaux, - - - - -	788
St. Jago de Cuba, - - - - -	704
Curracoa, - - - - -	766
Hamburg, - - - - -	735
Port au Prince, - - - - -	747
Puerto Cabello, - - - - -	737
Lagnayra, - - - - -	744
Port Luis, - - - - -	799
Gibraltar, - - - - -	650
Bermuda, - - - - -	646
St. Helena, - - - - -	608
Cadiz, - - - - -	698
St. Croix, - - - - -	671
Naples, - - - - -	680
Smyrna, - - - - -	656
Para, - - - - -	676
Point Petre, - - - - -	575
St. Petersburg, - - - - -	583
Malaga, - - - - -	545
Trinidad de Cuba, - - - - -	528

City of Mexico,	-	-	-	-	-	\$588
Montevideo,	-	-	-	-	-	553
Lima,	-	-	-	-	-	509
Paita,	-	-	-	-	-	508
Antigua,	-	-	-	-	-	504
Funchal,	-	-	-	-	-	501

GIBRALTAR.

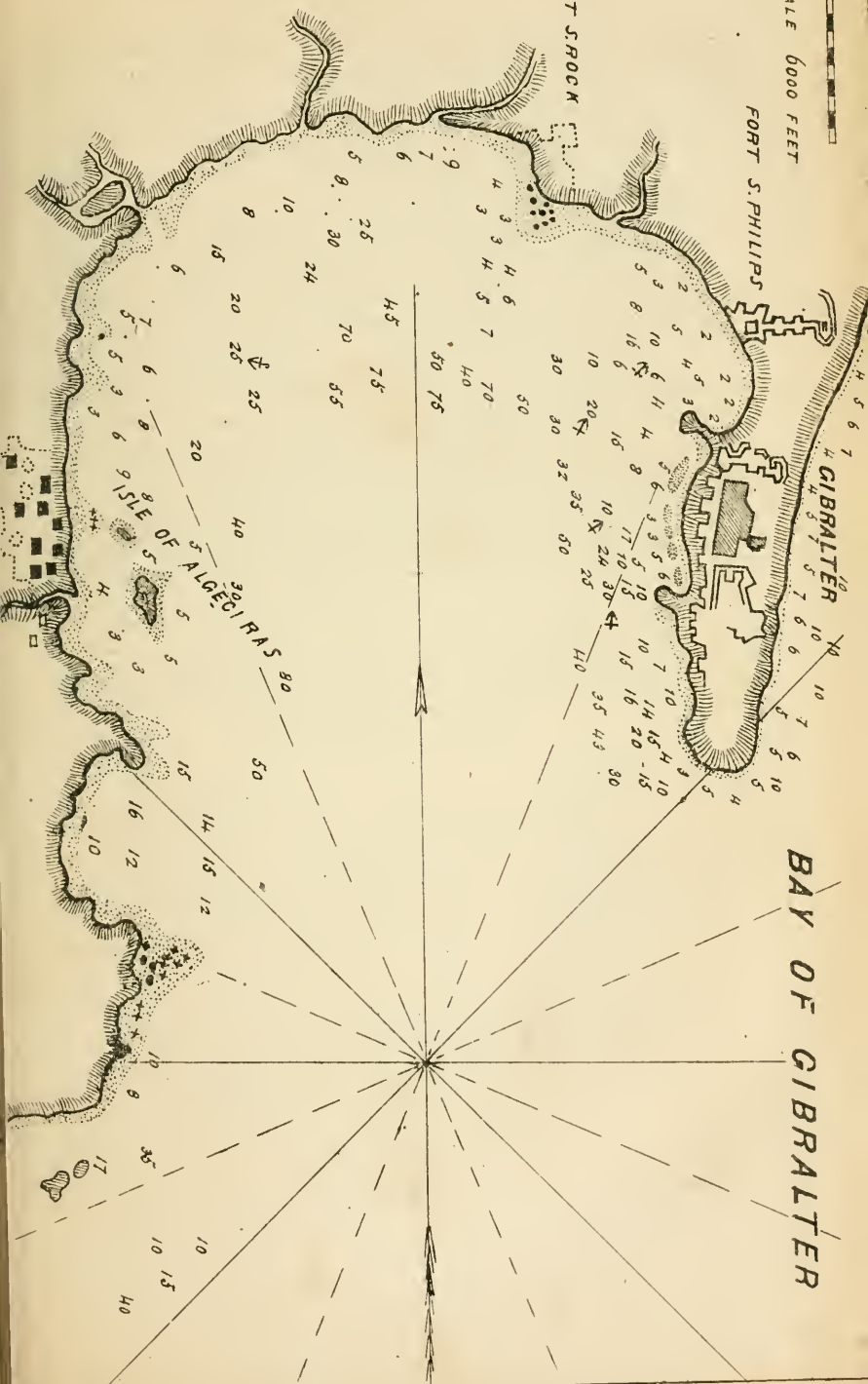
Gibraltar, the first European harbor on the entrance of the Mediterranean, is a free port, (with the exception of the prohibition to land, for domestic consumption, limited foreign productions—these are brandies, Holland gin, and manufactured tobacco), and where most vessels on trading voyages to the Mediterranean make harbor for information of markets within that sea, and where vessels bound westward frequently anchor, and await the first easterly wind to facilitate their passage through. The number of vessels thus anchoring annually, in the fall and winter months, occasions a considerable demand for the necessaries of life, in provisions for the inhabitants and garrison stationed there, say flour, rice, beef and pork, beans, &c. &c., which consequently produces sale for several cargoes of such articles from the United States. The English merchants at Gibraltar carry on a regular trade with England and Ireland for the supply of butter, cheese, hams, bacon, potatoes, porter, coal, &c. &c.; therefore, a speculative competition in the above cited articles from the United States, cannot offer the prospect of advantage to the American merchant, those articles being shipped on terms equally advantageous from England. The British carry on an extensive trade there with their cotton goods, of which they import an immense quantity annually—these consist of velveteens, corduroys, dimities, muslins, hose, &c. &c. These are bought up by the Spaniards, who make Gibraltar their common purchase-market, and introduce the same into Spain by contraband. The Spanish trader becomes also the purchaser of the Brazil tobacco, sent to Gibraltar, and introduces the coils into Spain also by contraband. Spain loses some millions of reals of revenue by this, and the English merchant,

SCALE 6000 FEET

FORT S. PHILIPS

FORT S. ROCK

BAY OF GIBRALTER



in an indirect manner, through the same, obtains as much in profits. The money thus made is usually sent to England in ships of war, the Spanish purchaser always paying *gold and silver* for whatever he buys. A few hogsheads of tobacco in leaf will sell well, and to advantage, in Gibraltar; it is always in great demand for the men on board the ships of war which are so frequently in that harbor. The United States' enterprising and extensive commerce with the East Indies, affords and offers sale with profit for certain articles imported thence to the United States—young hyson, hyson skin, bohea teas, pepper, nankeens, bandana handkerchiefs and blue gunnabs—these last are bought up by the Moors, who purchase this article for South Barbary. The Moorish traders from Tangiers and Tetuan have been for many years past in the habit of purchasing at Gibraltar cochineal for their dye of Morocco skins. The British, from their intercourse with South America, furnish the market with a supply of this article, and consequently it is an object worthy the attention of the American merchant—a large quantity is generally required, and a high price is always paid for it.

ESTIMATE OF A CARGO FROM THE UNITED STATES SUITABLE FOR

THE GIBRALTAR MARKET.

Flour, - - - - -	500 bbls.
Ship-bread, - - - - -	1000 "
Rice, - - - - -	50 tierce,
Crackers, - - - - -	500 kegs,
White beans, - - - - -	1000 bushels,
Salmon, - - - - -	100 bbls.
Sperm candles, - - - - -	200 boxes,
Sperm oil, - - - - -	300 gallons,
Codfish, - - - - -	3000 lbs.
Quarter cask white oak staves, heading, and hoops, for dunnage.	

Whenever the United States markets abound in East India produce—

Hyson tea (young),	-	-	-	50 half chests,
Hyson skin,	-	-	-	50 “
Bohea, common,	-	-	-	50 “
Nankeens (yellow),	-	-	-	1000 pieces,
Bandanas,	-	-	-	1000 hdkfs.
Gunnahs,	-	-	-	1000 “
Pepper,	-	-	-	200 sacks,
Cochineal,	-	-	-	20 seroons.

This cargo would amount, in bulk, to about fifteen hundred barrels, and would not be over ten thousand dollars in value. The above assortment will always meet with certain and advantageous sale. From fifteen to twenty hogsheads of American tobacco, in leaf, may always be added with safety to this cargo—the quality is recommended to be that of Kentucky or Maryland, their tobacco being preferred to the Virginia tobacco, from its light color and being cheaper. Cargoes of codfish always sell to advantage—first arrivals generally bring better prices. Merchants at Gibraltar keep their books in pounds, shillings, and pence, and in dollars (peso), reals, and quartos.

16 quartos,	-	-	-	1 real,
8 reals,	-	-	-	1 dollar currency,
1 dollar currency equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents United States money.				

However, coins of all nations are current there, particularly the Spanish. Weights and measures in usage are the English and Spanish—the English the same as the United States weights and measures. The population of Gibraltar is about sixty or seventy thousand souls, including strangers, which compose a great portion. There are many fine gardens in the highest state of cultivation there, which produce an abundance of fine fruits and vegetables to supply the inhabitants. Meats and poultry are cheap, brought over from the Barbary side—wild game and fish in abundance—oranges, figs, and grapes, plentiful and cheap.

The inhabitants of Gibraltar, with the exception of the European

merchants and their families, foreign consuls, &c., are generally people of all nations, mostly dealers. The English language is predominant, but the Jews, and others who deal there, speak the "lingua Franca," a mixture of Spanish, Italian, and Arabic. The government hold to the Church of England, but there is a Roman catholic chapel, as well as a Jewish synagogue, established there. Commercial concerns are transacted by some few respectable houses—those are English, American, French, and Dutch. Some Jews there are wealthy, own shipping, and do business. Martial law governs, but the privilege is given to civilians to obtain benefit and redress from the British civil code, and the power of appeal to the royal council. The anchorage in the bay and port of Gibraltar is safe. Cargoes are unladen at the new mole, where they are moored stern to the shore. The quarantine regulations are strictly enforced, particularly in the summer time, and especially on arrivals from the Levant or coast of Africa. The captain of a ship of war's word of honor, his communications at sea, and other incidents are accepted as valid for a bill of health, indispensably necessary to be produced by a merchant vessel. The Gibraltar letter communication is extended to most parts of Europe by post, facilitated by steam communication with all parts of Europe. Latitude 36.05 N. Longitude 5 17. W.

MALAGA.

This port is much frequented by American vessels, particularly in the fruit months (September and October). Raisins, grapes, figs, wines and brandy, are generally loaded for the United States in great quantities. The production of the grape is extensive. Great Britain and Russia, and other parts of the north of Europe, are supplied at this market. The sweet potato grows there unequalled in sweetness and size in other soil on the shores of the Mediterranean. The United States' trade with Malaga is very extensive. The articles of flour and grain are the principal branch of commercial importations of the ports of Spain and Italy. The African wheat is generally sent to Lisbon, and very often enters the Mediterranean. Our flour is generally esteemed the best, from its sweetness and whiteness, by all the inhabitants of the sea-board of Spain. The codfish trade with the ports of Spain has always been extensive and advantageous to the importer. Codfish generally commands at Malaga from nine to ten dollars per quintal of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds; the price lowers, however, in proportion to fresh arrivals. Rice is also an article of great demand, and sales are made to great advantage by the American merchant in the ports of Spain. The Malaga people consume a great quantity of American rice, and send some into the interior. The Piedmont rice is esteemed, but our rice being whitest, and, when boiled, more pasty, is generally preferred. The greatest proportion of oak staves used on the coast of Spain, is conveyed there by vessels from the United States. The demand is frequently pressing, and high prices are obtained. The half hogshead, or quarter cask, and the pipe stave, are shipped to Malaga for the sweet Malaga and dry Colmanar wines, which of late years have been imported in great quantities to the

MALAGA

BAY OF MALAGA

GUARD HOUSE

GUARD HOUSE

MOLE

CAPE OF MALAGA

BAY OF MALAGA

20 25

35

8 7 6 7 10

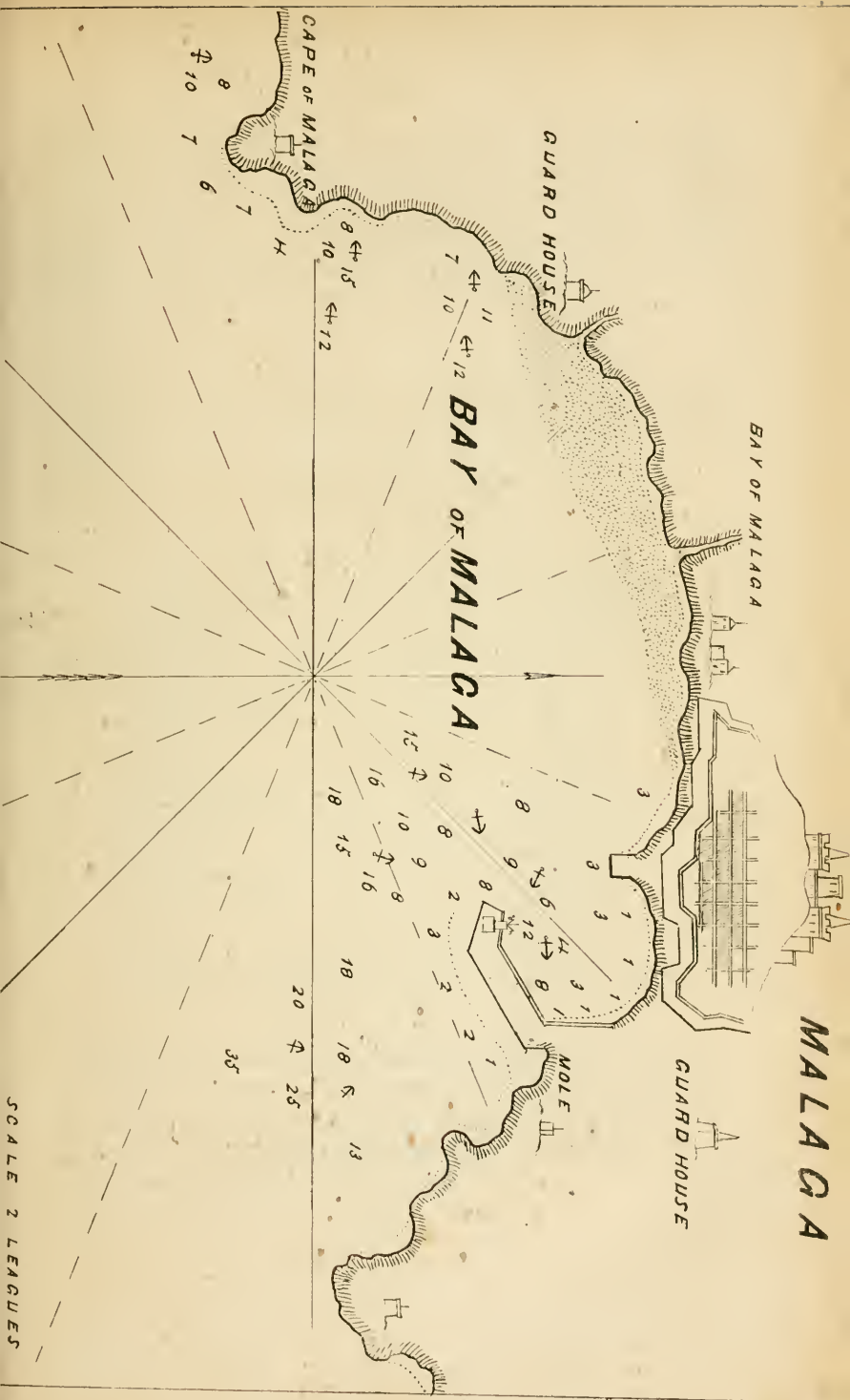
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SCALE 2 LEAGUES





United States, as well as to England, and some of the northern ports of Europe. Small quantities of pitch and tar are saleable for casual wants of foreign vessels, which arrive here in the months of August, September, and October, for fruits, wines, brandies, &c. &c. Some salted provisions are also saleable for shipping, out of the same, by long passages, delays in port, &c.

ESTIMATE OF A CARGO, THE PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES; SUITABLE
FOR THE MALAGA MARKET.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	500 bbls.
Do. do.	-	-	-	500 half bbls.
Carolina rice,	-	-	-	100 tierces,
White beans,	-	-	-	500 bushels,
Black-eyed pease,	-	-	-	200 "
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	200 "
Butter,	-	-	-	50 kegs,
Hog's lard,	-	-	-	50 "
Sperm candles,	-	-	-	100 boxes,
Do. oil,	-	-	-	300 gallons,
Beeswax,	-	-	-	1000 lbs.
Salmon (salted),	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Beef,	-	-	-	50 "
Pork,	-	-	-	50 "
Pitch and tar (each),	-	-	-	50 "

Deal boards, twelve feet in length, twelve inches in breadth, and one and a half inch thick, are in demand, and command immediate and profitable sale. Sugar and cocoa are articles in general use in Spain—the demand is consequently great, and the sale of these articles quick and profitable.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM MALAGA, FIT FOR THE UNITED STATES'

MARKET.

Wines, Mountain Sweet, in quarter casks.
 Do. Colmenar, " "
 Brandy, in pipes.
 Raisins, Muscatel, in boxes of 25 lbs. each.
 Do. Bloom, " " "
 Do. Sun, in barrels of one quintal.
 Do. Do. in baskets of half quintal.
 Grapes, in jars.
 Figs, in barrels of one quintal,
 Do., in barrels of half quintal.
 Almonds, hard shell, per quintal.
 Do. soft shell, per fanega.
 Oranges, per box of 500 each.
 Lemons, " "
 Olives, in jars.
 Anchovies, in kegs.
 Orange peel, per quintal.
 Lemon do., "
 Shumac, "
 Black Lead, "
 Oil of Almond, per pound.
 Saffron, "
 Castile Soap, per quintal.

The quintal is one hundred and four pounds United States weight, and the fanega may be regulated thus:—two and a half fanegas equal to four bushels. Merchants keep their accounts in reals velon and maravadis.

34 maravadis	-	-	-	-	1 real velon.
15 reals velon	-	-	-	-	1 peso.
20 do. do.	-	-	-	-	1 dollar, <i>hard</i> .

The gold dollar is used in Spain, and bears a premium of five per cent. there. Coins of all countries are current, and are regulated in their value by the Chamber of Commerce. Commissions on sales, two and a half per cent.—on purchases, the same—half per cent. allowed for brokerage. A sworn broker is generally employed for the convenience of both parties trading. The Chamber of Commerce is the proper tribunal to adjust all mercantile disputes. Their decision is always considered and received as definite. There is an established Insurance Company at that port, and agents of several Insurance Companies belonging to Madrid, Seville and Cadiz. There are some Mercantile establishments, Spanish, English, American, French and Dutch there, who are engaged in an extensive business. The Custom-house is situated near the mole; it is a spacious and very convenient building, and with extensive warehouses. The mole is safe and sheltered by an extensive projecting pier; its light-house is well situated to aid in guiding the mariner. Merchant vessels lie within the mole, where they unload and take in cargo. The roadstead has good anchorage, and vessels of every class can lie with safety during any violence of wind. The markets are well supplied with fish, meat, poultry, eggs and vegetables, and fruits in abundance, and cheap. Grapes, in season, sell very low, about one cent per pound; oranges can be had at two dollars per thousand—other fruits in the same proportion. The established church in all Spain is the Roman Catholic—no other is publicly allowed. Notwithstanding, there exists no special prohibition of the exercise of religion of any denomination by foreigners, within their own dwellings, or at the residence of their respective consuls.

Africans are allowed to trade at Malaga, but leave the town immediately after. The traders of the Barbary coast speak the lingua Franca, which is familiar with the people on the coast of Spain, and which merchants would do well to understand.

The population is about fifty thousand souls. The climate of Malaga is esteemed the best in all Spain. The people of Malaga

are courteous and friendly in their communications with strangers, and treat them with marked politeness.

The authority, military and civil, is vested in the governor, who is commander of the forces, civil and military attendant, president of the board of health, supreme judge of the Royal Consulado, &c. Latitude 36 48, N.; Longitude, 4 25 W.

CARTHAGENA.

This harbor is commodious and safe. It is noted for the royal arsenal and naval depot being there, and is the principal home port station for the Spanish navy. This port is but little frequented by American vessels, its importations are limited, and little business done ; nevertheless, an established trade might be with little difficulty cultivated and extended to the great benefit of the American merchant, by sending there a few cargoes.

Vessels of one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons burthen, loaded with the following articles, would always find ready and profitable sales.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	-	300 bbls.
Carolina rice,	-	-	-	-	50 tierce,
White beans,	-	-	-	-	250 bushels,
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	250 "
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	-	250 "
Butter (yellow color),	-	-	-	-	50 kegs,
Salmon (salted),	-	-	-	-	50 "
Beef (mess),	-	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Pork "	-	-	-	-	50 "
Codfish,	-	-	-	-	500 cut,
Deal boards, twelve feet long, eleven inches broad, one and a half thick,					20,000 feet.

Sometimes that port receives a supply of wheat from the African states, by way of their own vessels ; these are commonly zebecks of about fifty to seventy tons burthen each ; but our flour is preferred.

Provisions of all kinds for daily consumption is abundant and cheap at the markets. The fig is of a remarkable large size, and plentiful. Water is supplied from springs out of town, it is very fine and cheap. The entrance of the harbor is safe, and is fortified by heavy batteries on the east and west; the arsenal is situated on the W. S. W. side of the harbor. The naval magazines are extensive. There are in that town some silk manufactories, they manufacture silk in pieces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c.; these articles are remarkably good in quality, and cheap. The population of Carthage is about eighty thousand persons. The custom-house and public stores are large and commodious; several merchants, English principally, do the foreign business there. There is there established a branch of the Cadiz Insurance Company. Commissions for selling and buying cargo two and a half per cent. each, half per cent. brokerage; the sworn broker is generally used to regulate matters in trade; merchants' accounts are kept the same as in Malaga; weights and measures the same. The town is governed by a governor, who has the civil and military power in his hands. The Chamber of Commerce is the proper tribunal for the settling of any disputes which may occur between merchants; its decision is generally agreed to. Latitude 37 37 North, longitude 1 03 West.

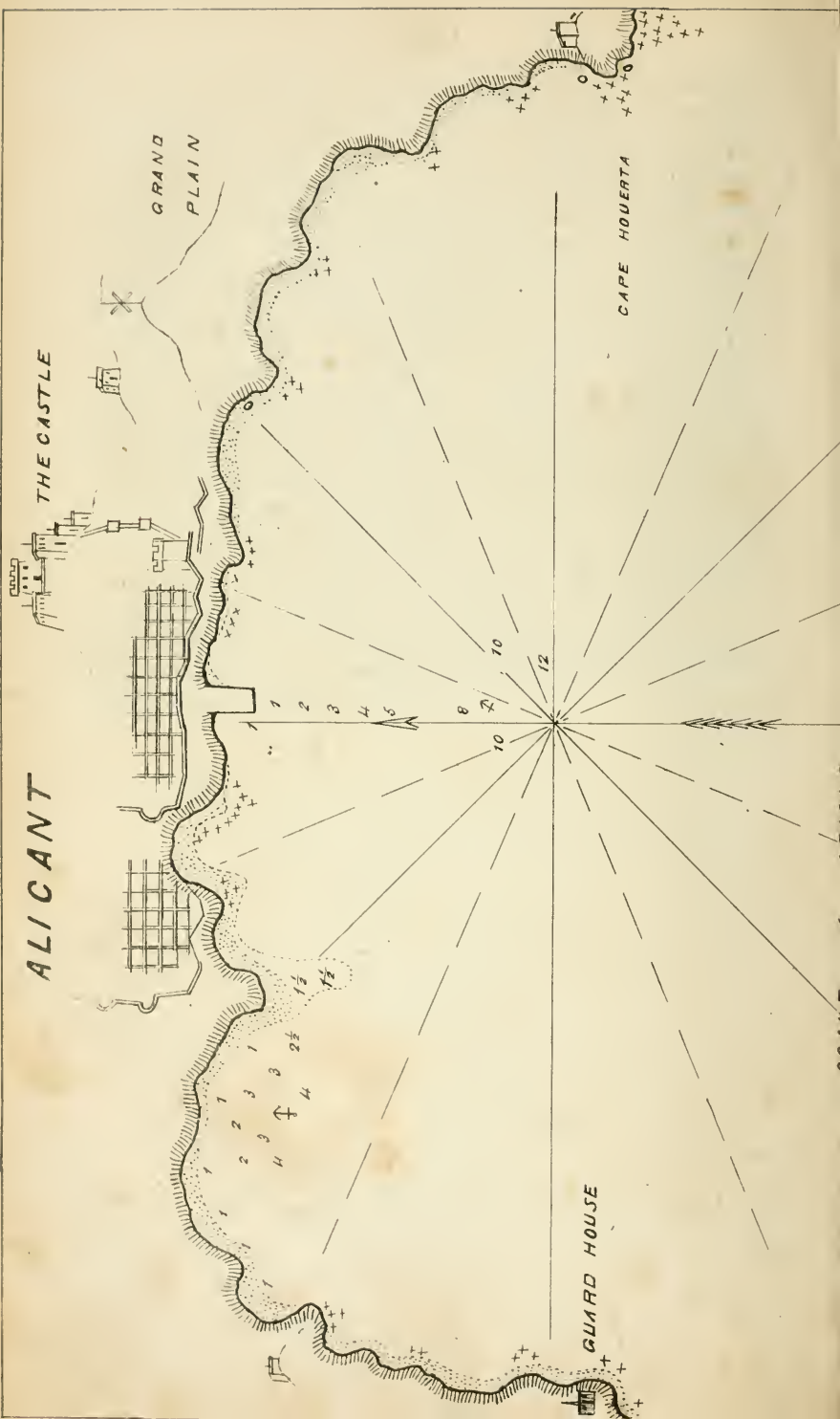
ALICANT

THE CASTLE

GRAND
PLAIN

CAPE HOVERTA

GUARD HOUSE



ALICANT.

The bay of Alicant, though somewhat open and exposed, is a safe and convenient harbor for vessels; the anchorage is good; the mole does not admit of vessels of over one hundred tons burthen to come in with cargo; vessels under quarantine anchor off the Pratique house point; and vessels over one hundred tons, about the centre of the bay, in from four to five fathom water. A small assorted cargo, with *one-third* flour, will always find a good and profitable sale. There are some foreigners established there who do business.

An assorted cargo fit for Alicant from the United States.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	-	300 bbls.
Butter,	-	-	-	-	10 firkins,
Hogs lard,	-	-	-	-	20 "
White beans,	-	-	-	-	20 bags,
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	-	30 "
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	20 "
Ship beef,	-	-	-	-	30 bbls.
" pork,	-	-	-	-	30 "
Sperm candles,	-	-	-	-	30 boxes,
Salt salmon,	-	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Codfish,	-	-	-	-	1000 lbs.

To fill up white oak staves for pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks, a few barrels of pitch and tar may be added; these are frequently called for by the Swedes and Danes who frequent this port. Return cargoes to be obtained suitable for the United States market, is chiefly brandy, oil, wine, and fruit. Raisins and figs are abundant and cheap. Raisins are brought round by coasters from Valencia

and Denia. Saffron is of excellent quality and cheap; the almond is also very plentiful and cheap. Vessels frequently take in cargoes of salt, this they load on the coast. Merchants' commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales, and the same on purchases, one and a half per cent. brokerage. On shipments of salt, four per cent. is customary; the intervention of a sworn broker is customary; the weights and measures the same as in Malaga. There are some commercial houses, chiefly English and French, who do business there. The laws of the Chamber of Commerce are in full force regarding commercial disputes; merchants, however, can appeal to the supreme authority at Madrid. The custom-house is a large and commodious building, with storehouses around it. The seaport gates are shut every evening by the police of the town. Merchants' accounts are kept in livres, sols and deniers.

12 deniers,

1 sol,

20 sols,

1 livre, a current dollar.

A livre or current dollar equal to seventy-five cents. The weights and measures are similar as those in Valencia.

The population of Alicant is about 20,000.

The markets are supplied with all the delicacies of the season, plentiful and cheap. Latitude 38 18 N. Longitude 0 20 W.

VALENCIA.

The Bay of Valencia terminates at the Grao, the common landing place—close to which small craft anchor. Few American vessels frequent this port. The codfish trade however, is always profitable there, it being in demand all the year round, for the consumption of the thickly inhabited surrounding country. First arrivals generally command high prices.

A list of articles fit for the Valencia market from the U. States :

Flour,	-	-	-	-	-	300 bbls.
White beans,	-	-	-	-	-	200 bushels.
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	-	300 do.
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	-	-	200 do.
Butter (yellow color)	-	-	-	-	-	50 firkins.
Lard	-	-	-	-	-	50 do.
Beeswax,	-	-	-	-	-	2000 lbs.
Salmon (salted)	-	-	-	-	-	25 bbls.

A few thousand white oak staves for pipes, hhds., and half hhds., always sell to advantage.

The return cargo for the U. States is wrought silks of superior quality.

Brandy, in pipes,
 Wines, in hhds. and bbls.
 Olives, in jars.
 Capers, in jars.
 Fruits, raisins, in boxes.
 Saffron, in bales of 1 arroba.

One hundred pounds Valencia weight is equal to one hundred and four pounds U. States weight. There are several English houses doing business there as well as some French.

Merchants' commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales, and the same on purchases, half per cent. for brokerage. A sworn broker is generally employed to regulate commercial disputes between parties. Accounts are kept in livres, sols, and deniers.

12 Deniers,	-	-	-	1 sol.
20 Sols,	-	-	-	1 livre, equal to 75 cents U. S.

Accounts *also* are kept in reals plate, sols and deniers.

12 Deniers,	-	-	-	-	-	1 sol,
2 Sols,	-	-	-	-	-	1 real plate.
10 Reals plate, (<i>new currency</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	1 livre.
1 Livre, equal to	-	-	-	-	-	75 cents, U. S.
13 Reals plate and 6 deniers, equal to	-	-	-	-	-	1 pillar dollar.

One hundred pounds Valencia weight of twelve ounces, equal to seventy-seven pounds U. States weight.

The custom-house is large and capacious, the storehouses are the same. The market is abundantly and cheaply supplied with meat, fish, poultry, game, vegetables and fruits; the latter, the best, and more in variety, than in any other port of Spain. The population of Valencia is about eighty thousand. The gates of the town are shut every night by the police.

There is a company of Marine Insurance there, a branch of the Insurance Co. at Madrid. The Chamber of Commerce is a splendid building, the custom-house the same. Disputes between merchants are settled at the tribunal of the Chamber of Commerce, whose decision is generally agreed to, by the parties interested. The captain general, of the province of Valencia, is commander in chief, and governor, civil and military, of the town. Latitude 39 28, N.; Longitude 0 28, W.

TARRAGONA.

The port of Tarragona, is a safe harbor, for shipping of all classes; the anchorage is good, and the depth of water within the light house permits vessels of four hundred tons burthen to lie along side of the pier, where cargoes are loaded and unloaded. American, and other vessels, generally repair there for wines, brandies, fruits, and silks. All these articles are abundant and cheap.

Brandies and white wines, are put up in white oak stave hogsheads, the red wines, are put up in chesnut stave hogsheads.

Cargoes of codfish sell well at this port; February is the best month to bring it in. American flour and rice in small quantities, sell well and readily,—the rice is preferred to the Piedmont rice.

A list of articles suitable for the Tarragona market, which will sell well, or exchange for produce of that place with profit.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	-	500 bbls.
Carolina rice,	-	-	-	-	150 tierce.
White beans,	-	-	-	-	500 bushels.
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	500 do.
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	-	500 do.
Butter, (yellow color)	-	-	-	-	100 kegs.
Hogs lard,	-	-	-	-	100 do.
Codfish,	-	-	-	-	5000 lbs.
Salmon, (salted)	-	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Beeswax,	-	-	-	-	2000 lbs.

White oak staves, for hhds. and half do., pipes, &c., hoops and heading for filling up.

Return cargoes consist of

Brandies, in pipes, &c.
 White wines do. do.
 Red do. " "
 Paper, per ream.
 Saffron, per lb.
 Nuts, per quateria,
 Raisins, in boxes of 25 lbs.
 Grapes, " jars.
 Dried fruits, per lot of 25 lbs.
 Silk in pieces, per yard.
 do. Shawls, per dozen.
 do. Handkerchiefs, do.
 do. Hose, do.
 do. Ribbon, per yard.
 do. Netting, " do.
 do. Sewing, " lb.
 Cotton and linen goods &c. &c. per bale.

All these articles, are bought up very cheap. The silk goods are of good quality, and cheap. In Tarragona, over 200,000 pounds of silk is manufactured into goods. There are manufactories of cotton and linen goods also.

The Sitges, or dry Malvasia, a white wine of peculiar scented flavor, is bought for about thirty dollars the hhd. of 60 gallons, and sometimes that price is paid for the pipe of one hundred and twenty gallons; of the same wine, this is only the case when it is plenty in market. It is brought there by the coasting vessels. The hazel nut is abundant, it sells for one dollar per bushel. The raisin is of excellent quality and cheap.

Merchants' accounts are kept in livres, sols, and deniers.

12 Deniers,	-	-	-	-	-	1 sol.
20 Sols,	-	-	-	-	-	1 livre.

A livre equal to fifty-four cents U. States.

The Mexican gold dollar bears a premium there.

The Catalan pound of twelve ounces equal to fourteen Castilian.

The Catalan quintal is of four arrobas.

1 Arroba, - - - 26 lbs. of 12 oz.

4 Arrobas, - - - 1 quintal.

1 Quintal Catalan weight, 104 lbs. U. States, of 12 oz.

Measures—1 quatera equal to one bushel U. States.

Merchants' commission two and a half per cent. on sales and purchases, and half per cent. brokerage. A sworn broker is generally employed to regulate matters in trade, between parties concerned.

The custom-house is at the Marina, it is a large and commodious building.

The Chamber of Commerce is in full force as regards its laws and regulations concerning trade.

The markets are plentifully and cheaply supplied with every variety of provision wanted. Grapes sell at one cent per pound, oranges, two dollars and a half per mill. The population of the town is about two hundred thousand, besides many strangers coming and going, to and from there. The merchants who do business there, are chiefly English and French, and some few American houses. There is an established branch of the Cadiz Insurance Co.

The gates of the town are shut every night by the police. The government is vested in a governor, who is commander-in-chief of the forces, civil and military; President of the board of health, and public works, &c. &c. Latitude 41 9, N.; Longitude 1 15, E.

BARCELONA.

This harbour is safe, and its anchorage is good, sheltered by a mole pier, at the extremity of which, is the light-house. Large vessels, anchor off in the Roads, to the E. S. E. of the mole, where portions of their cargo are discharged, and taken on shore, to the Custom House, by small craft.

The population is about 200,000, more or less. It is the second best sea-port of the Spanish government, consequently the resort of a great many foreign vessels.

American flour is generally preferred, and sells to advantage—say from thirteen to fifteen dollars per barrel, when not sent in too large quantities at a time. Codfish also commands ready and profitable sales. Rice is always in demand, esteemed better, by the inhabitants, than the Piedmont rice. Cargoes of white oak staves, chesnut ditto, for pipes, lhds., and bbls., are always wanted there—it being the great emporium of the Wines and Brandy of Spain. American cottons, are sometimes saleable there, to supply the manufactories in the province; it is preferred to the Brazil or Smyrna cotton. White beans, blackeyed peas, Carolina beans, beeswax, butter, hogs' lard, beef, pork, pitch and tar, are always saleable with profit: by increasing the quantity of cargo, about one quarter more than that for Tarragona, the cargo for Barcelona will be made up.—The return cargo consists of

Brandies, - - - - -	per pipes,
Red and white wines, - - -	per lhds and half do.
Silk goods in pieces of all colors and textures, - - - - -	per yard.

PORT STANTON 10

NEWPORT

ST MATHEW

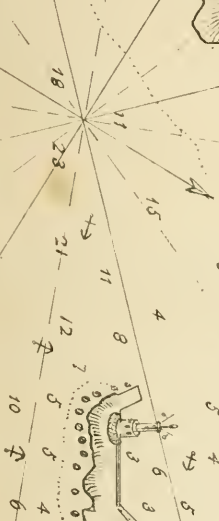
MOUNT JOUJ

BATTERIES

7 BARCELONA

РЕДОУБТ

30



Silk shawls,	-	-	-	-	per dozen.
Do. Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	-	" do.
Do. Hose,	-	-	-	-	" do.
Do. Ribbons,	-	-	-	-	per yard.
Do. Sewing,	-	-	-	-	" do.
Linen and woollen goods,	-	-	-	-	per bale.
Paper,	-	-	-	-	per ream.
Thread lace,	-	-	-	-	per yard.
Saffron,	-	-	-	-	per lb.
Nuts,	-	-	-	-	per quatera.
Raisins,	-	-	-	-	per boxes of 25 lbs.
Sweet oil,	-	-	-	-	per gallon.
Dried fruits,	-	-	-	-	in jars.
Olives,	-	-	-	-	" do.
Capers,	-	-	-	-	" do.

Weights and measure, merchants' accounts, the same as in Tarragona—as also the money regulations. Commissions two per cent. on purchases, two and a half on sales; the intervention of a sworn broker is necessary to witness commercial transactions, his fee is half per cent.—Foreign coins are in circulation, but their value is regulated by the exchange of the day. The Chamber of Commerce, where all mercantile disputes are settled, and the Royal Custom House, are splendid and capacious buildings. There are branches of Insurance companies of different parts of Spain, established at this port. American, English, French, and Dutch houses, do pretty much all the business which is done in this extensive port.

The Exchange is a splendid edifice.

The gates of the town are shut every night by the police.

The markets are daily supplied, with meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables and game, plenty and cheap.

The governor of the town, is over the military and civil part of the community. He is president of the supreme tribunal, and board of health, of the Royal works, &c. The province, however, is governed by a captain-general, who resides at Barcelona.

Latitude 41 26, N.; Longitude 02 18, E.

MAHON.

(ISLAND OF MINORCA.)

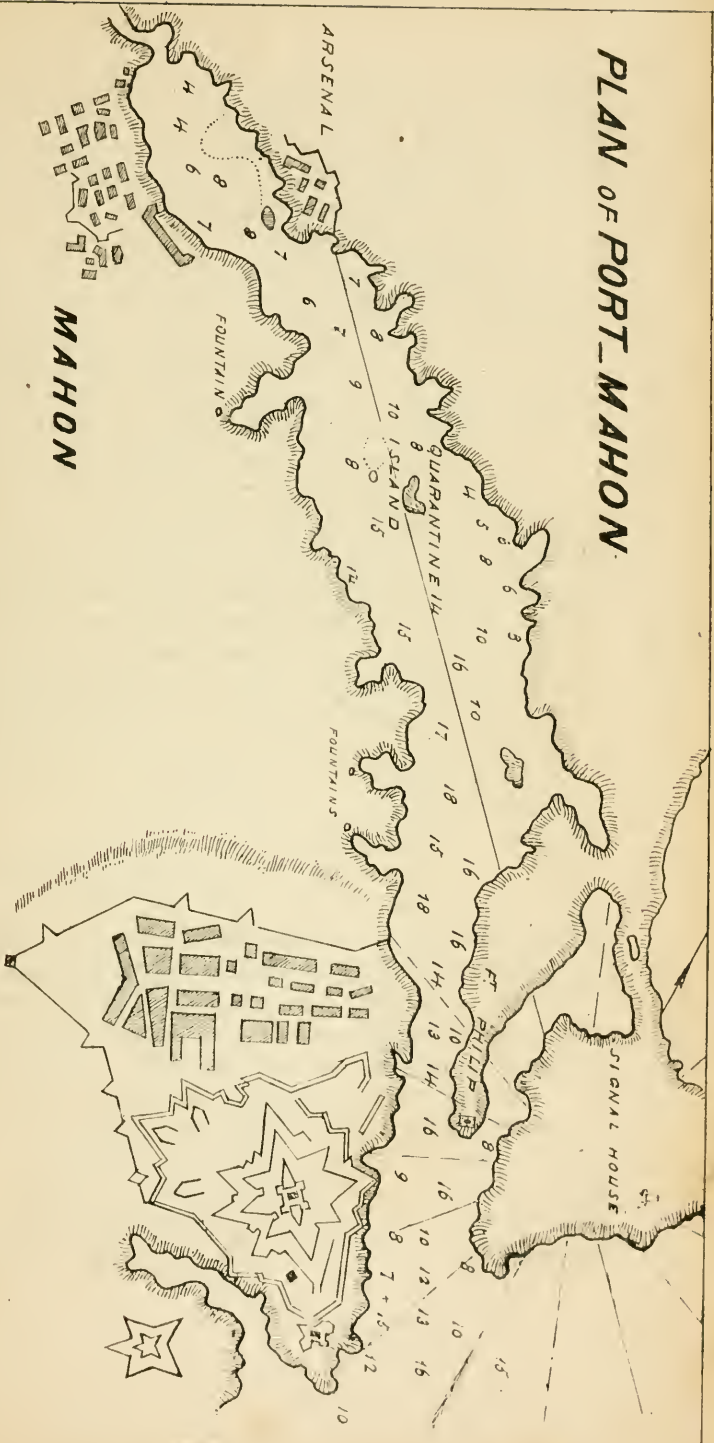
This Island is thirty miles in length, and about fifteen in breadth. —The harbour of Mahon, its capital town, is safe, extensive and convenient, for shipping of all sizes to anchor in; a line of battle ship can lay up at the dock with ease. All nations who have men-of-war, send them frequently to Mahon. It has been for years past the rendezvous of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean.

A small cargo of sundries from the United States, will sell well and profitably at Mahon.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	-	300 bbls.
Rice,	-	-	-	-	20 tierce.
White beans,	-	-	-	-	500 bushels.
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	500 do.
Butter, (yellow color,)	-	-	-	-	100 kegs.
Lard,	-	-	-	-	100 do.
Salmon, (salted,)	-	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Hyson Tea,	-	-	-	-	50 chests.
Black, do.	-	-	-	-	50 do.
Drugs, (assorted,)	} a small quantity of each.				
Paints, do.,					
Paint oil,					

There are a few English commercial houses, branches of Gibraltar houses established there. Merchants' accounts, commissions, brokerage, money—weights and measures, &c., are regulated by those of Palma, (Island of Majorca.) The market is supplied with meat,

PLAN OF PORT MAHON



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE

fish, (sea date and oysters,) poultry, vegetables and fruits—plentiful and cheap. The number of the inhabitants is about fifty thousand, including strangers. The Custom House, and Chamber of Commerce, are large and spacious buildings.—Cargoes are not obtained there, but at Palma, for the United States, as also at Ivica.

In justice to the memory of the late Mr. Baker, it is but fair to state, that in 1815, when the squadron was at Mahon, he did, in conjunction with the late Commodore Shaw, U. S. N., obtain all the advantages and privileges which have been so long enjoyed by our squadron in the Mediterranean.

An extract of a letter, from the late Commodore Shaw, commanding the United States squadron, at that period, at Mahon is annexed. It is to John Martin Baker, Consul, &c.

“I had the pleasure of being introduced to you, at Malaga, and after our conversation, regarding Port Mahon, as a rendezvous for the squadron under my command, you accompanied me to Mahon, leaving a large commercial concern unsettled—and used all your influence with the governor-general, and head officers connected with the Revenue and Navy departments, necessary to the interest of the United States, and convenience of the squadron—all of which duty you performed, to my entire satisfaction and benefit to the United States—and for which I tender you my sincere thanks.”

(Signed)

JOHN SHAW,
Capt. U. S. Navy,

Commanding U. S. Naval Squadron in the Mediterranean.

Washington, February 14th, 1818.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Baker was of essential benefit to our Navy and to the interest of the United States. Another essential service Mr. Baker performed during his consulship at the Island—of great and lasting benefit to the American merchants trading there, was the following :—“When foreign vessels had discharged their cargoes at any of the ports of Spain, they were examined by the officers of the customs, and after a report thereon, permits of clearance for departure were granted. By treaty convention between Great Britain and Spain, this search was not insisted on with British vessels—the words of that part of the treaty with England were conclusive on that—“that no British vessel should be searched

until after eight clear working days had elapsed, from the day of the delivery of the manifest"—which is enacted twenty-four hours after any vessel's admission to Pratique, in all Spanish ports. The treaty between the United States and Spain did not embrace this point in question, in so many words—"The United States trading vessels were to receive the same courtesy, that vessels of the most favored nations did.—Consequently Mr. Baker demanded that right for the flag of the nation for which he was consul, (viz. the United States.) The brig Polly, of Salem, Timothy Daggett, master, coming into the Port of Palma, Island of Majorca, in March, 1804—and after having discharged *part* of his cargo, (Codfish) decided on sailing to Leghorn, for a better market. *Six days only* had elapsed, from the day after the delivery of his manifest; when, at the moment of his departure, the custom house officers came on board, and demanded search of the vessel, an act they were privileged to perform on all vessels, not privileged by treaty, otherwise. This act was opposed by Mr. Baker, the consul, who was present, founding his right upon the 19th article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, which has before been mentioned. After some communication between the consul and the authorities of that port, the vessel was *not* searched, and departed. After this, communications were entered into, between Mr. Baker, United States consul, and the supreme authorities of the Island, the minister of the United States at Madrid (Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq.,) and also George W. Irving, Esq., minister also at Madrid after Mr. Pinckney, and the minister of Foreign affairs of his Catholic majesty the King of Spain, the conclusion of all which was, eventually, in favor of the United States. Thus obtaining what had never before been thought of, the right of search in favor of American vessels in the ports of Spain, much to the advantage of the merchant and trader of our country.

The government of the Island is vested in a civil and military governor, commander of the forces, president of the board of health, &c., but subject to the captain-general of the Balearic Islands residing at Palma.

Latitude, 39 50, N. ; Longitude, 03 53, E.

PALMA.

(ISLAND OF MAJORCA.)

This Island is sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth. Palma, its capital town, situated on the bay of Palma, is a fine and commodious harbor, and good anchorage ; but vessels of over two hundred tons cannot get over the bar, so as to load and unload, at the pier : but lay off, at good and safe anchorage, for that purpose. The light house is about two miles out, on the western shore of the bay ; within it, the large vessels frequenting this port anchor, to load and unload by the aid of small craft. All sized vessels may with safety enter there.

List of a cargo, the produce of the United States, fit for this market, and which will sell readily, and with profit, or may be traded away for produce.

Superfine flour,	-	-	-	-	500 bbls.
Carolina rice,	-	-	-	-	50 tierce.
White beans,	-	-	-	-	500 bushels.
Blackeyed peas,	-	-	-	-	1000 do.
Carolina beans,	-	-	-	-	1000 do.
Codfish,	-	-	-	-	5000 lbs.
Salmon, (salted,)	-	-	-	-	50 bbls.
Butter,	-	-	-	-	50 kegs.
Lard,	-	-	-	-	50 do.
Hyson Tea,	-	-	-	-	20 chests.
Black, do.	-	-	-	-	20 do.

To fill up—staves, white oak, for pipe, hhds., and bbls., hoops and headings.

! The produce of the Island fit for the American market, is abundant and cheap ; viz.

Brandy, - - - - -	in pipes, &c.
Red and white wines, - - - - -	“ do. “
Oil, (olive,) - - - - -	“ jars.
Almonds, (soft shells,) - - - - -	“ bags.
Almonds, (hard shelled,) - - - - -	“ do.
Olives, - - - - -	in jars.
Capers, - - - - -	do.
Anchovies, - - - - -	do.
Red pepper, - - - - -	do.
Oranges, - - - - -	in boxes of 250.
Lemons, - - - - -	do. “
Nuts, - - - - -	in bags.
Dried fruit, - - - - -	in sundry packages.

Oranges and lemons are so plenty that France is supplied by the people of that Island, with those fruits.

Merchants' commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales and purchases, each—half per cent. brokerage. The intervention of a sworn broker is indispensably necessary.

The Majorca lb. is of 12 ozs.

The Quintal of 14 arrobas.

1 Arroba, - - - - -	25 lbs.
4 do. - - - - -	1 quintal.

equal to 92 lb. United States weight.

Measures—1 quatera equal to 1 bushel. Merchants keep their accounts in livres, sols, and deniers.

12 Deniers, - - - - -	1 sol.
20 Sols, - - - - -	1 livre.
1 Livre equal to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.	

The gold dollar bears a premium there of 5 per cent.

The Chamber of Commerce, where all mercantile disputes are settled, the Custom House, and its adjoining stores, and the Exchange, are all very fine commodious buildings.

Commercial establishments of English and some few French are there, doing business for nearly all the foreigners coming to the Islands.

The markets are supplied with meat, fish, vegetables and fruit, plenty and cheap. Many fruits, which are common in the United States, are the same at Palma, viz: apricots, peaches, apples, cherries, quinces and melons, besides the different fruits, common in the Mediterranean.

The population of Palma is about forty thousand; the language, is peculiar to the Island, it differs from the patois of the other provinces of Spain. There are several towns on the island, of considerable size and consequence at Palma; the gates are shut every night, by the police of the town.

From a letter written to Mr. Baker, United States Consul at Mahon, from Hon. Thomas Jefferson, ex-president of the United States—dated Monticello, July 25th, 1809, the following few lines regarding the wine trade on the Islands of the Mediterranean, are extracted, for the reason that some persons imagine that wines from those Islands will not keep good a voyage to the United States market, and Mr. Baker having sent to Mr. Jefferson a sample of wine, which had been sent direct from Sardinia to Mahon, to Mr. B——, which had been highly esteemed by Mr. Jefferson—the latter writing to Mr. B., for a supply of the same, for his private use, made the following remarks.

“You will please send me another supply of the Albafior and some Banalfufar wine,” with other things he requires in his letter to Mr. B., stating that it is of fine flavor, and of better quality than that received from other parts of the Mediterranean. The only reason for mentioning the circumstance, is, that, as the idea is yet the same—regarding these wines, (viz, that it will not keep good a voyage to the United States,) the fact stated above may change the opinions of some, and induce the merchant to look into this trade with more attention than he had done before. The merchants of our country may rest assured, that the wine trade of half of the Mediterranean sea-ports, is not yet understood by them, that the

English merchants to this day, monopolize that trade, greatly to the detriment of the American commerce in general.

The Island and its four compass points, secures shelter to the mariner.—Port Colom on the south of the bay—and on the north side, Port Sollers, both admit vessels of large size, (from five to six hundred tons burthen) to anchor. Vessels are sheltered from the heavy winds which blow very violent sometimes in that quarter. The town of Filanitzs is of considerable size, about six miles from Palma; its chief production is brandy.—The bay of Alendin is situated on the E. N. E. part of the Island.

It is spacious—affording good and safe anchorage for any size vessels. The public squares and edifices of Palma, are worthy of the stranger's notice. Carrara marble, which is so noted for its whiteness in Italy, can be equalled by marble of that Island; but the quarries are not worked now. Palma is fortified and walled all round. The present Exchange, is a large gothic building, formerly used as a deposit house for goods, by the Spanish Asiatic Company —(or Spanish East India company)—for further transportation. The Seville Insurance Company have a branch established at Palma. The olives and capers are an abundant production of the Island, and are bought very low.

Calabra is a small island E. S. E. ten miles distant from Palma, produces a great quantity of goats, which are very useful and profitable to the people of the island. The captain-general of the Balearic Islands resides at Palma, and is civil governor, president of the board of health, and of the public works, and judge of the Chamber of Commerce. Latitude 39 34, N.; Longitude 2 30, E.

IVICA.

(ISLAND OF IVICA.)

The island is twenty miles in length and fifteen in breadth. Ivica is the capital town of the island; the port is safe and sheltered, with good anchorage, high lands all around the harbor, its entrance narrow, but not dangerous, with the advantage of deep water; depth, sufficient for any size vessels to anchor. The port is frequented by vessels of all nations, for cargoes of salt, who arrive in the months of August, September, and October. The salt pits round the town, furnish any quantity of salt wanted; soft shelled almonds are abundant and cheap. Specie is necessary to buy cargo at that port. It is said by some, that the salt is the best in the Mediterranean. Sometimes a small cargo of rice, codfish, flour, a few kegs of lard, butter, a small quantity of blackeyed peas, and white beans, will sell there very advantageously, and for which, produce can be obtained if required, at reasonable rates, in exchange. Salt is at a fixed price generally, by the administration of the customs at twelve dollars the modim, or thirty cwt., U. States weight; weights and measures, commissions, book accounts, brokerage, &c., are all governed by the same rules as at Palma. Coins of different countries are current, and regulated in value by the daily exchange. The custom-house is a capacious building. The markets are all well supplied with the necessaries of life, abundant and cheap. The Sardine fish is an article of trade there, they are put up in cases in oil and exported.

The population of the town and island is about 10,000. The government of the town is vested in the governor of the island, who is President of the board of health, Inspector-general of the public

works, and Judge of the Chamber of Commerce. He is subject nevertheless at all times to the order of the captain-general at Palma. There are a few English firms who do a limited business there. Latitude 38 50, N. ; Longitude 1 40, E.

MARSEILLES.

It is asserted to be the oldest city in Europe, and now the first commercial city in France. It is situated on the bay of the same name between Cape Couronne and Cape Croisette, the first high land, the latter low land. Cassio a small village near by, from whence fruits, brandies and wines are sent off to Marseilles for export. The port of Marseilles has in front of it an island which is fortified on all sides, and on the north-west is the passage of the entrance to the harbor. The harbor is looked upon as one of the safest and most convenient in the Mediterranean; at the entrance the water is from twenty to thirty feet, on the outside vessels may anchor in four or five fathoms water. All around the basin are docks and warehouses for the general accommodation of vessels and cargoes. The city was protected formerly with a wall, but now it is converted into a splendid promenade, and the more wealthy have gardens and summer retreats around and about where the wall once stood. There is the old and new town. The former is more populous, but not so handsomely laid out; the latter is built in a modern style, and is in a very cleanly condition, owing to the great quantity of water through the city. The public edifices are magnificent and numerous; the Cathedral Town-hall or "Prefecture," Palace of Justice, the Custom-house, the Tribunal of Commerce, the Lazaretto, the Hospitals, &c., are all worthy of notice. Literary Societies, viz. Academy of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, the Botanical Society and garden of plants, Museum Royal, Astronomical Society and Observatory established by the Jesuits, Royal College of Belles Lettres, University of Commerce, Navigation, Surgery and Medicine. Marseilles next

to Paris is the most populous ; in 1830 Marseilles contained 145,000 inhabitants ; the people are courteous and polite to strangers, and honorable in all their mercantile arrangements, which is extended to pretty much all the principal sea ports of the known world. Merchants of all nations are there doing foreign business.

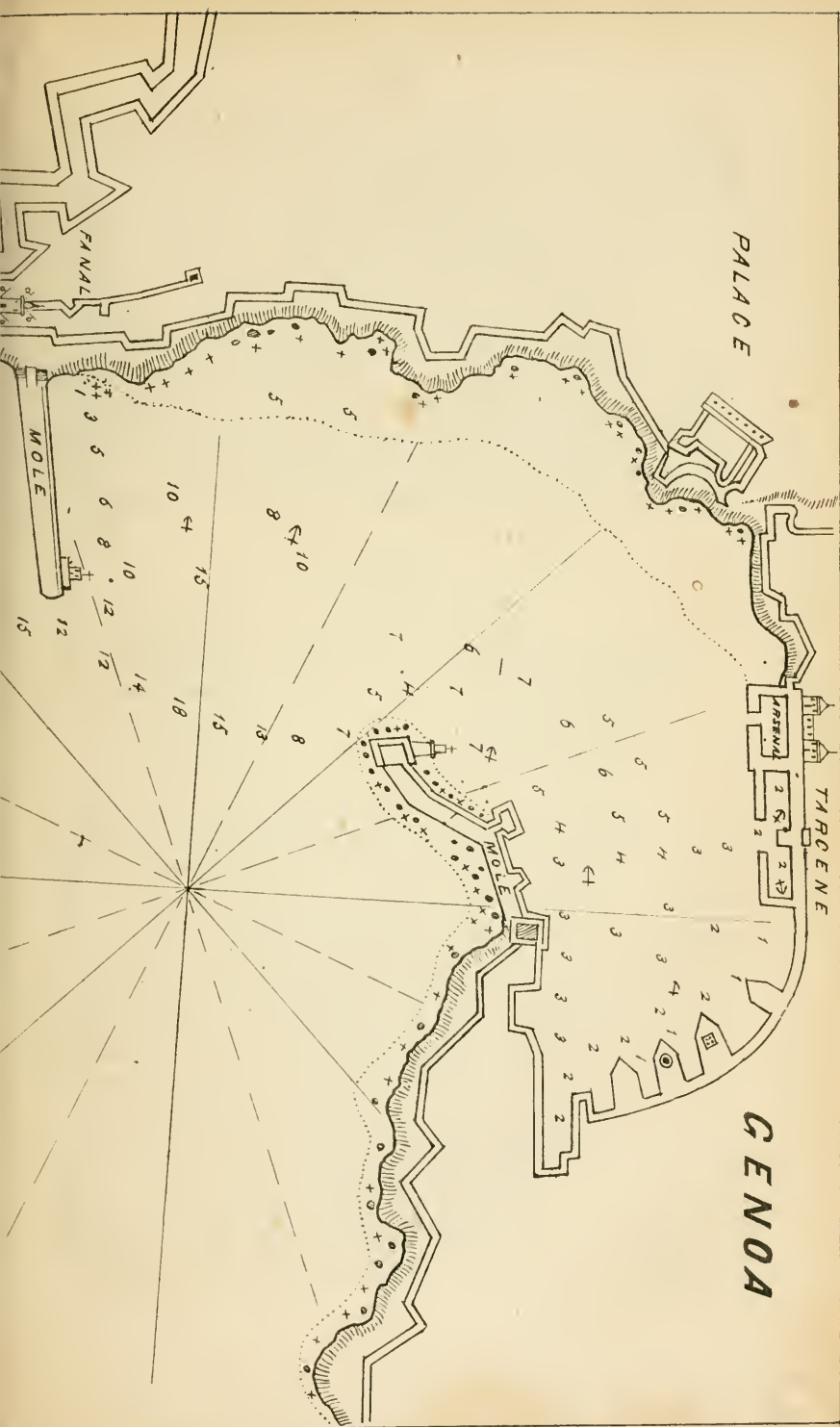
The markets are plentifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Fruits in abundance and cheap. The exports of that port are numerous ; wines, brandies, fruits, silk, paper, jewelry, cloths, hardware, glass, &c. &c. This port and its commercial arrangements are too well known to need a further or lengthened account of it. German goods through Marseilles find their way to the U. States market, and Hamburg is the principal mart for bills of exchange, for goods &c. coming from and going there. Latitude 43 17, N. ; Longitude 5 27, E.

TOULON.

Nothing as regards trade can be mentioned about Toulon. It is the naval depot for the French government. Its harbor is capacious, and the anchorage good. The town is a considerable one in size, and has some very ancient and splendid buildings in it. Some few American cargoes if assorted properly, can be disposed of there for cash, or for the produce of the country. Latitude 43 07, N. ; Longitude 6 01, E.

GENOA.

Genoa is the principal sea-port of the Sardinian government, celebrated for its beautiful situation, its splendid buildings, and its great and varied commerce. The harbor is safe and commodious, with depth of water sufficient for any class of vessels, defended by two extensive moles, upon which, are two splendid light-houses, lit up every night for the safety and convenience of the mariner, besides another one on the west side of the port. The situation of this port commands an immediate communication with the Levant and Adriatic. Vessels from all parts of Europe frequent there, for the purpose of trading. Genoa may be termed, from its varied commerce, one of the emporiums of trade of the Mediterranean. Its population is, including strangers, about 150,000. The public buildings are numerous, the Genoa Bank, the upper and lower tribunals of Commerce, with all their laws in full force, the Custom-house, with its immense stores attached, the Lazaretto, the Senate and lower House of Deputies, the Governor's Palace, the Royal Insurance Co.'s buildings, and many others of less note, attract the notice of all strangers visiting that port, and show that Genoa is a town of wealth and importance. The importations are sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, cochineal, indigo, dyewoods, tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, fish, hides, lead, tallow, pitch, tar, wax, pepper, spices, muslins, cotton goods, nankeens, iron ware, glass, tea, &c. &c., all of which sell readily and profitably in the Genoa market. There is much facility and security in Genoa in carrying on business. There are upwards of one thousand mercantile houses of high standing and credit established in Genoa. The exports of Genoa are various:





lemons, citrons, oranges, prunes, capers, olives, olive oil, soap, silks, damasks, satins, velvets, laces, linens, gloves, ribbons, hosiery, paper, macaroni, vermicelli, sweetmeats, dried fruits, manufactured marble, ditto slabs and tiles, figs, raisins, wines, brandies, all of superior quality and cheap. These can be obtained either by selling the American cargo, and buying, or by exchanging one produce for the other, generally to the profit of the American trader.

Exchange with the different parts of Europe is easily had. The banking system, under certain restrictions from the government, is a large and considerable branch of business in Genoa, and a large quantity of foreign gold and silver is always afloat there, the value of which is determined by the daily exchange. Merchants' commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales, and the same on purchases.

MONEY.

12 Denier,	-	-	-	1 soldi,
20 Soldi, -	-	-	-	1 lire, 8 pence sterling.
30 Soldi, -	-	-	-	1 testoon, 1 shilling “
6 Testoons,	-	-	-	1 genouine, 6s. 4d. “
20 Lires,	-	-	-	1 pistole, 14s. 4d. “

Merchants keep their accounts in the above named monies.

Sworn brokers are generally used between parties trading in the Mediterranean sea-ports as a witness to any bargain made; they generally receive half per cent. for their trouble. It is here necessary to state, that all kinds of sugars are always in demand in Genoa; the Havanna and New Orleans sugars are preferred. Wheat is in general use, and great quantities consumed, consequently flour is always in demand. American flour is generally preferred, and brings good prices. It is even bought up to export again to many small ports in the Mediterranean and the Levant. January and February are the best months to bring codfish to the Genoa market; indigo, fustic, braziletto, all sell well. Honey is always in great demand, high prices given for first quality. The Island of Cuba honey which can be bought in Cuba for twenty cents per gallon, will bring at Genoa, \$1 20, per gallon. It is preferred to any other honey.

Rum is an article though of small consumption, is sometimes in

demand, and brings a high price ; it is used for preserving fruits. Beeswax is an article of great consumption, and always meets with ready sale. Pitch and tar are bought up, and then sent to the northern ports of the Mediterranean. Salt beef and pork, butter, lard, and beans, teas, &c., from the E. Indies, are in general demand, and bring handsome profits to the trader who carries them to that port. In almost all of the European seaports, they have a general import duty at Genoa, many articles of import are free of duty, owing to the great desire of the sovereign of that kingdom, to improve the general trading business at Genoa, as well as to ameliorate the wants of his people. Genoa has again regained her ancient splendor, and is a flourishing, populous and mercantile town. Latitude 44 25, N. ; Longitude 8 20, E.

LEGHORN.

This port has a fine harbor, and is much frequented by foreign vessels.

The city is laid out in modern style, and has some very splendid buildings in it. The port is very well fortified, having two forts towards the sea—besides the citadel. There, persons of all nations have free access for mercantile affairs, and may settle there if they choose. The inhabitants number about fifty thousand—many of them are artisans, working at the different manufactories of the town. There are some English commercial houses there, who do the foreign business.

MONEY.

20 Soldi,	-	-	1 Lire,	-	-	8 pence sterling.
6 Lires,	-	-	1 Piastre Ex.	-		4s. 2d. “
7½ “	-	-	1 Ducat,	-		5s. 2d. “
22 “	-	-	1 Pistole,	-		15s. 6d. “

Merchants keep their accounts in the above named money, and their commissions are two and a half per cent. on purchases, and the same on sales—half per cent brokerage.

The Italian Cantare is 196 lbs English.

1 Palm, equal to 9½ inches. “

1 Brasse, “ 2¼ yards. “

The Leghorn straw is considered the best in the Mediterranean for bonnets, hats, &c., used—it is an article, when made up, of great importance to their commerce, as they export large quantities of the same to foreign countries; large portions of that kind of goods

as well as other goods, of that portion of the Italian country, go to the South American markets and find ready and profitable sales or exchanges. Wines, brandies, and fruits, form a considerable portion of the export trade of Leghorn, also, oil, olives, anchovies, &c. American cargoes, (assorted) of their own produce, always sell well, and profitably at Leghorn.

The Chamber of Commerce, Custom House, Exchange, Lazaretto and Genoa Insurance Company buildings, are all very splendid edifices. In all Italian ports, traders can either sell for cash, or exchange for produce of the neighborhood where they are at,—a convenience, which is always of great benefit, as a voyage to the Mediterranean in that case, would not be as long as otherwise. The produce of the interior of Leghorn, is abundant and cheap. Our flour and rice are always preferred to any other, and always find a ready and profitable market.

Latitude 43 33, N. ; Longitude 10 16, E.

CIVITAVECHIA.

A port of the Papal dominions. There is no particular direct trade to that port from any part. It is remarkable for its fine harbor, having two entrances equally safe for vessels—South-east and north-west.

The mole is walled with marble, and has large brass rings attached, where vessels fasten their cables to, and lie there in perfect security.

There is but one export from there, viz: the celebrated Roman cement. Vessels from different places, come there and load with this cement, often during the year. It is the monopoly of a convent of Nuns.

The population of Civitavechia is about thirty thousand souls.

MONEY.

8 Bayocas,	-	-	1 Julio,	-	-	6 pence.
24 “	-	-	1 Testoon,	-	-	1s. 6d.
12 Julios,	-	-	1 Crown,	-	-	6s.
31 do.	-	-	1 Pistole,	-	-	15s. 6d.

Accounts are kept with this money.

Latitude 42 05, N.; Longitude 11 51, E.

BASTIA.

(ISLAND OF CORSICA.)

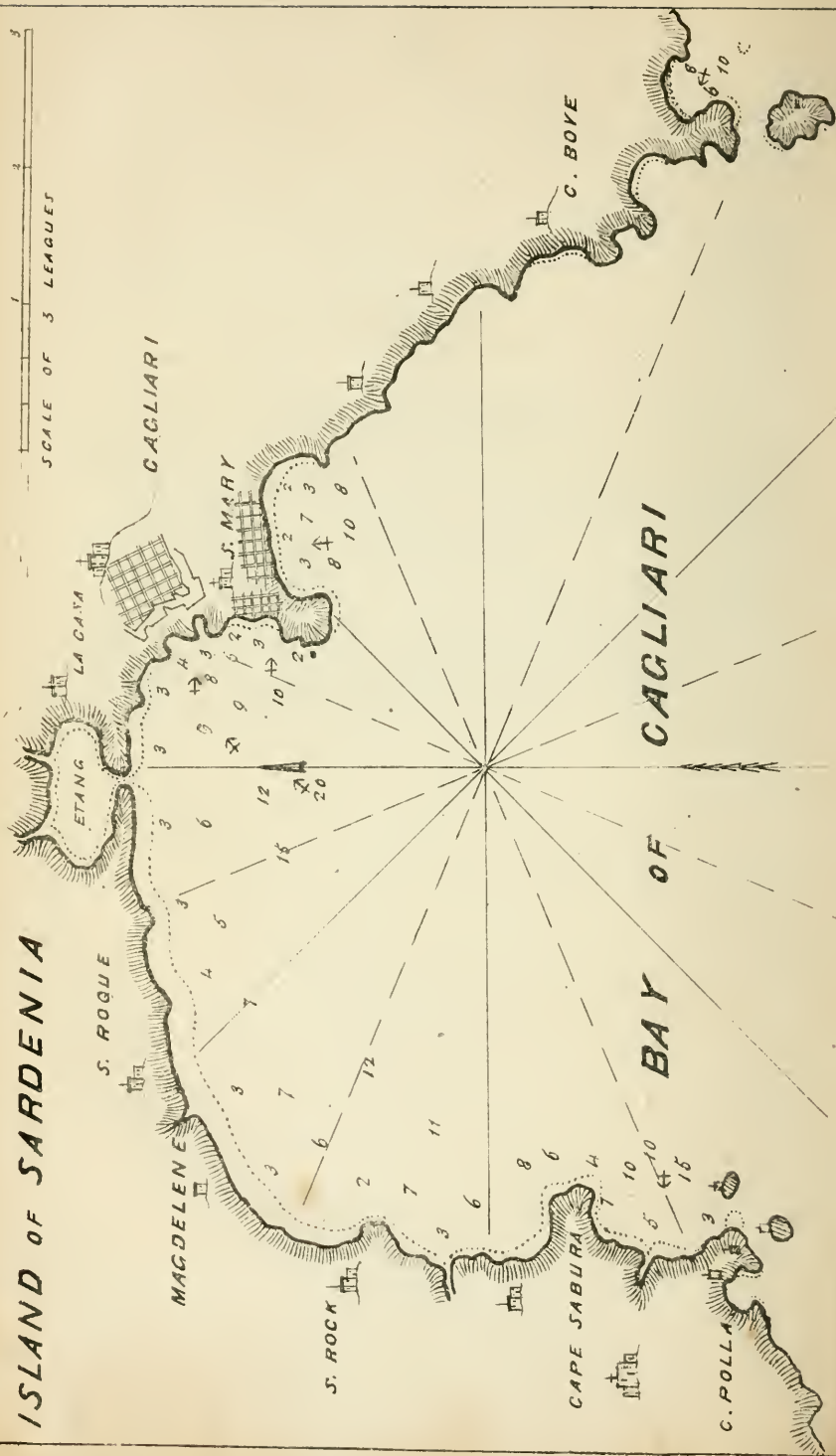
This Island lies opposite Genoa. It is mountainous and woody, and produces corn, wine, oil, olives, and various fruits. Its markets are plentifully supplied with meat and fish.

Bastia is the capital town of the Island, a place highly fortified, and with a population of thirty thousand persons. This island affords some opening for trade with the American merchant, as American produce (in small quantities) is always in demand.

Latitude 42 20, N. ; Longitude 09 40, E.



ISLAND OF SARDENIA



ISLAND OF SARDINIA.

This is a very fertile Island, and one of great importance to us, as regards our commerce in the Mediterranean. It belongs to the King of Sardinia.

CAGLIARI.

The capital town of this Island, with a population of fifty thousand souls—is situated on the south side, with a capacious roadstead, safe for shipping, where vessels anchor, load or unload their cargoes at any seasons of the year. The next town in size, is Saserri, with a population of about thirty thousand—situated on the north side of the Island, and has a harbor with the same convenience as Cagliari. —Both offer great advantage for trade, to the American merchant. The exports of the Island are,

Wines,	} in hhds. and bbls.
Brandy,	
Rabbit, goat, kid and fox skins,	
Bullocks' hides, Salt provisions.	
Macaroni and vermicelli.	
Capers and olives in jars.	
Oil in jars and bottles.	

Salt, Cork, Barilla.

Fruits, viz. raisins, lemons, grapes.

Nuts, " almonds.

Dried fruits, sweetmeats.

Orchilla, Dye Stuff.

All these articles are abundant and cheap.

Salt is bought at about \$5 per English ton, on board. Barilla is also an article of export in large quantities.

Goods proper for the Sardinia market, assorted for Cagliari, or Saserri, (a small adventure for an example,)

Alum,	-	-	-	-	1 ton.
Black pepper,	-	-	-	-	50 cwt.
Sugar, New Orleans,	-	-	-	-	50 cwt.
Coffee, (Rio,)	-	-	-	-	50 cwt.

A small assortment of cloths of different colors.

Ditto of Hardware.

Ditto of Leather, (prepared.)

Ditto of Tin in boxes, (different size.)

Lead in pigs.

20 puncheons of New Orleans Rum, for preserving fruit.

10 boxes Irish Linens.

50 chests Hyson Tea.

30 do. Imperial do.

300 bbls., Flour.

100 tierce Rice.

A small assortment of cotton hosiery.

A small lot of mahogany wood.

These articles always command ready and profitable sales, or can be easily exchanged for produce to advantage—The Custom House, the Exchange, the Genoa Insurance Company buildings, are all splendid edifices.

Business is transacted by a few English and French houses. Not one American house is yet established on the island. Drafts for money on Leghorn or Genoa can be had easily, for cargoes which may be sold on the island. The U. States at this moment sustain a loss, by not having a proper accredited agent at Sardinia; for, if

there was one there, Americans would visit the island with the productions of their country, and a regular trade would be opened, much to the benefit of the U. States and Sardinia, and handsome profits would arise from this commercial intercourse. Cotton goods, which now are manufactured as cheap at home as in England, are always in demand there ; but the English supply them, as they do all other articles which the Sardinians may want, and at the highest rates too. Provisions, of all descriptions (and salted) are cheap and plenty, and can always be obtained when required. There is also another reason why there should be an accredited agent in the island, viz., the squadron of the U. States in the Mediterranean could repair there, and obtain provisions of all kinds cheaper and better than in any other port in the Mediterranean, by at least twenty per cent. less in expense ; and if the commander thought proper, the squadron could winter there with as much comfort as at Mahon.*

A few remarks on the Barilla or Soda plant, a few words on the Tunny fishery between St. Peters and St. Antioch's points, not forgetting the coral trade ; will finish the description of the island, whose fertility of soil and salubrious air is proverbial in the Mediterranean, and where if commerce was properly attended to, every one engaged in it would greatly benefit by it. The tunny fishery is extensive, and loads a great many ships annually ; large nets are used to catch the

* From a letter written in 1810, by Mr. Baker, then Consul U. S. in the Mediterranean at Cagliari, 22d Feb'y 1810, to the then Secretary of the Navy U. S., Paul Hamilton, Esq., at Washington city, D. C., the following is extracted. " I have had the honor of a conference with his majesty, the king of Sardinia, through his Minister of State the Chevalier Rossi, who expressed himself in the most friendly manner regarding the U. States government ; and gave assurances, that if the U. States squadron would come at any time at Cagliari, they would be received with the most kind feelings, and any thing which could facilitate the comfort of the squadron, should be done with promptitude ; that whatever the island afforded, it should be furnished with great pleasure to the squadron ; and the Minister of State further intimated, the king's desire to cultivate a more extensive commercial intercourse than had been done before." Since that period the same wish has been expressed, and lately a treaty has been made between the minister of his catholic majesty, the king of Sardinia, and the U. States, at the Department of State at Washington, which was ratified by the U. S. Senate.

fish in, and several hundred men are generally employed at the work. The tunny fish is from one hundred to eight hundred weight, and sometimes larger. The moment they are caught, they are cut up and salted, packed in salt, in kegs of one hundred pounds each, and sent off to the continent of Europe for immediate sale.

BARILLA, OR SODA PLANT.

An extract of a letter, written a few years ago to the late Mr. Baker, by order of the Minister of State, of the king of Sardinia, and signed by Judge Mamellis, one of his Majesty's judges, regarding the culture and use of this plant, is annexed.

"This plant is botanically called Kali; it is cultivated to a great extent and advantage, and is of superior quality on the island. The plant or seed is sowed in the month of February; some sow in December, but that is too early and injurious to the growth of the plant. For the cultivation of soda, grounds bordering on bodies of water producing a neutral salt, (*sal gemma*) are best adapted, because during its growth, the soda imbibes from the water the alkaline part, and is saturated by it. Grounds near the sea shore are the next best fitted for the culture of this plant, because it obtains from the sea water the alkaline part. The more distant the land is from salt water, the more the soda deteriorates in quality, and when planted and grown on grounds distant from the sea shore, or salt lakes, it loses the quality of a mineral alkali, and becomes a vegetable alkali. And although all alkaline salts when separated from the earthy part contained in the ashes of the plants, are of equal quality and goodness; it is far more advantageous to have ashes containing mineral alkali than vegetable alkali, because the former contains a far larger quantity of alkaline salts than the latter. For while, from ashes got from other plants, the most prolific of alkali is produced, it would be difficult to obtain more than one-tenth of their weight of salt, at least, one-half of their weight of fixed salt, can be obtained from ashes containing mineral alkali. For the manufacture of glass, the earthy part must be entirely separated from the alkali, in the former kind of ashes, while the latter are conveniently used for soap, composts, &c. Salt soil, which will produce no other plants, is the best adapted for soda, especially if it be heavy loam, or thick mud, and is to be pre-

ferred to all others.” (The manual labor is described in the letter, but is abridged in the following manner, viz.)

“The earth must be ploughed, crossed with a harrow, then laid off in furrows ; about six seeds to be laid in each hole, a few inches apart—to be covered over directly but lightly with ground—the same now and then to be loosened with a spade—as also after the soda has come up, and while the shoots are growing, in order to aid the growth, and to extirpate the plants which come up around and about.” “Soda is considered ready for burning when in bud, and before the flowers open, it is pulled up, scattered about, turned over until it is equally dried by the heat of the sun. In grounds where the soda grows, circular pits are made, in which it is put and burned to perfect fusion—for in fine, judiciously managed, it melts like fusible metal, and afterwards condenses and hardens. As a compost for plants, &c., it is excellent.”

Guano is no doubt very efficacious for reclaiming poor land, but the soda which can be bought for less than one half the guano, is far better and superior in its effects upon land ; experiments proving this fact have been made in the United States with success. The seed can be obtained, planted in the different sections of the country, and eventually become an article of great commercial importance to our agricultural interest. As it is, a few hundred dollars would buy a cargo of it to fill a vessel of two hundred tons. There is also on this island a moss, which grows spontaneous on the rocks, it is called the “orchilla,” it is gathered and dried, and used as dye for cloths, &c. ; it is equal to cochineal for dyeing scarlet. It can be obtained by the ton for a few dollars. Several English speculators have from time to time been engaged in getting this moss, and sending it to England—to great advantage and profit. The price of soda is about two and a quarter dollars per cantar of 196 pounds on board. In receiving this article, care should be taken that it comes on board in dry weather—and then must be stowed away with care. It is considered the best in the Mediterranean.

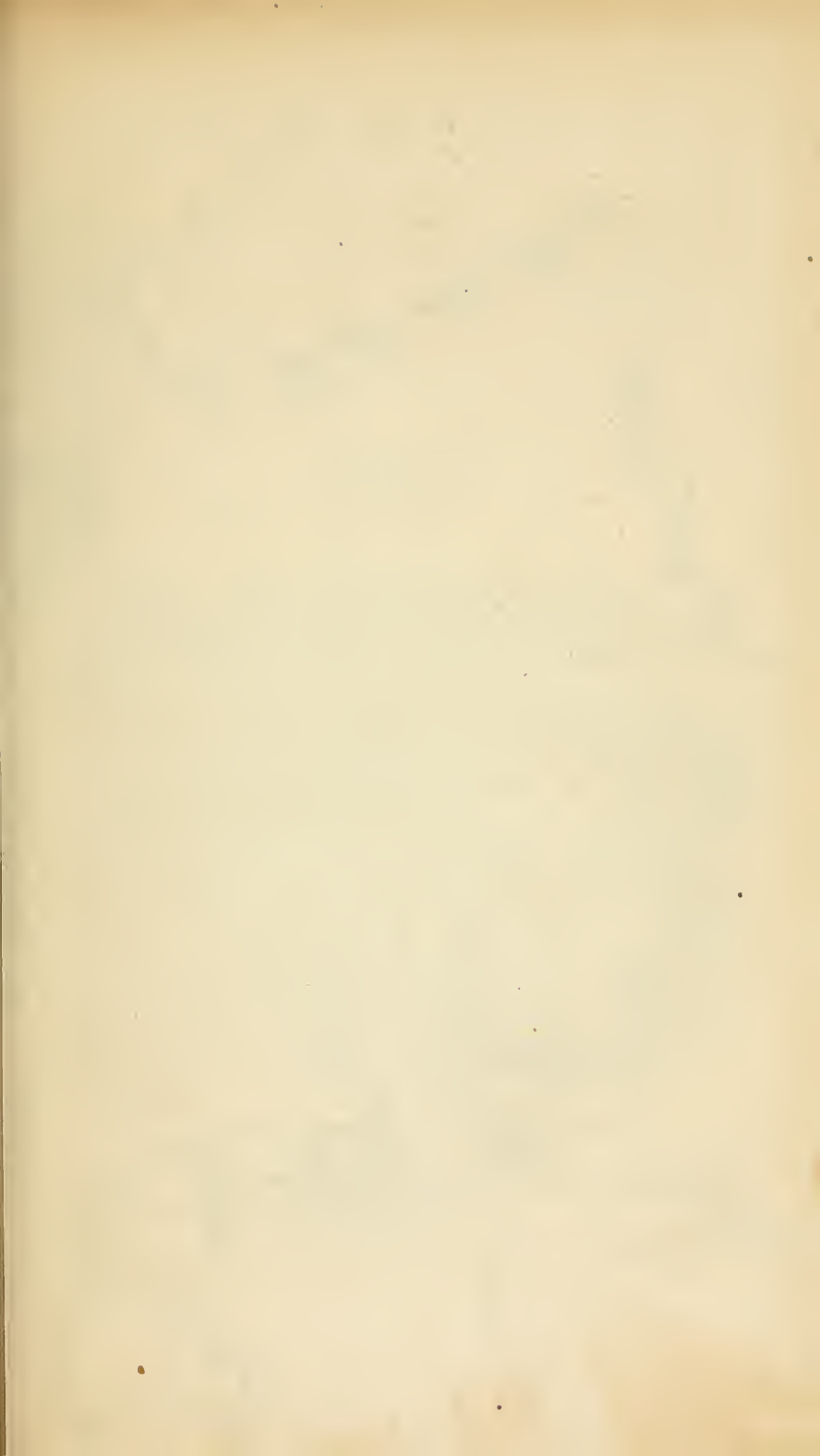
The coral fishery is a source of great profit to those engaged in it. Some one or two thousand persons are employed either in obtaining the coral, or working it up for the European or African market ; some is sent to the United States, and large quantities to England.

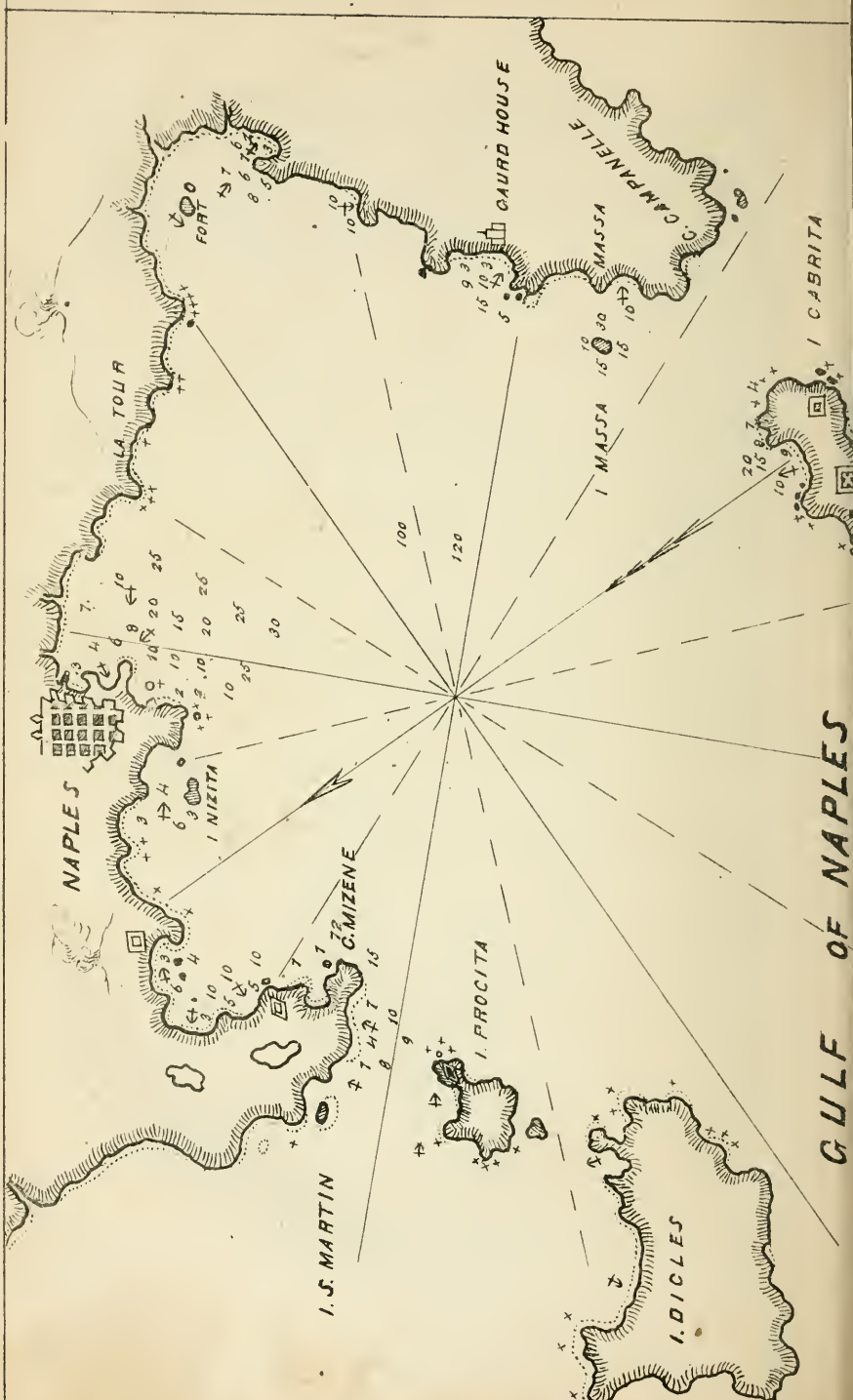
It varies in price—for some bunches of coral one hundred dollars

will be given, and for others not that many cents. There are several colors to coral—viz. the black, white and red ; the most valuable is the black, the next the red, and then the white.

Merchants' accounts, their commissions, money, weights and measures, brokerage, &c., all regulated by those at Genoa.

Latitude 39 25, N. ; Longitude 9 38, E.





NAPLES

LA TOUR

FORT

GAURD HOUSE

C. CAMPANELLE

MASSA

I. CABRITA

I. DICLES

I. PROCITA

C. MIZENE

I. S. MARTIN

I. NIZITA

100

120

GULF OF NAPLES

NAPLES.

The city of Naples is situated on a bay of the same name. It is embellished with many splendid edifices—and an extensive commerce is carried on there. The harbor is commodious, and good anchorage for any sized vessels to load and unload in.

The great article of exportation of the country around Naples, is that of oil, generally known as “Gallipoli oil.” This oil is manufactured at Puglia, and Calabria. It is bought by the “Carre,” and then sold in lesser quantities to purchasers.

Merchants’ commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales, and the same for purchases, half per cent. brokerage. The wool trade is also extensive. It comes from Puglia, and is much esteemed for its quality, for the manufacture of cloths, both in France and Germany. The contracts for delivery of wool, are, viz. one third of Lucoli, and two thirds of Celano wool, the latter esteemed better than the former. Silks from Naples are always in great demand in France and Spain, as well as in other parts of Europe; these articles are abundant and cheap according to their quality and quantity.

Wines are produced in great quantities, of fine quality and cheap. It is bought by the carre—then put into hlds., barrels, &c. Cargoes of white oak staves, headings and hoops, are always in demand and sell well and profitable.

The money, weights and measures of Naples and Sicily are the same.

MONEY.

10 Grains,	-	-	1 Carlin,	-	4 pence sterling.
20 “	-	-	1 Tarin,	-	8 “ “
6 Tarins,	-	-	1 Florin, Ex.	-	1s. 6d. “
13 “	-	-	1 Ducat, Ex. -	-	3s. 4d. “
60 Carlins,	-	-	1 Ounce,	-	7s. 8d. “
2 Ounces,	-	-	1 Pistole,	-	15s. 4d. “

Merchants keep their accounts in the above money.

The Sicilian Cantar of 100 rotolo, is equal to 196 lb. English.

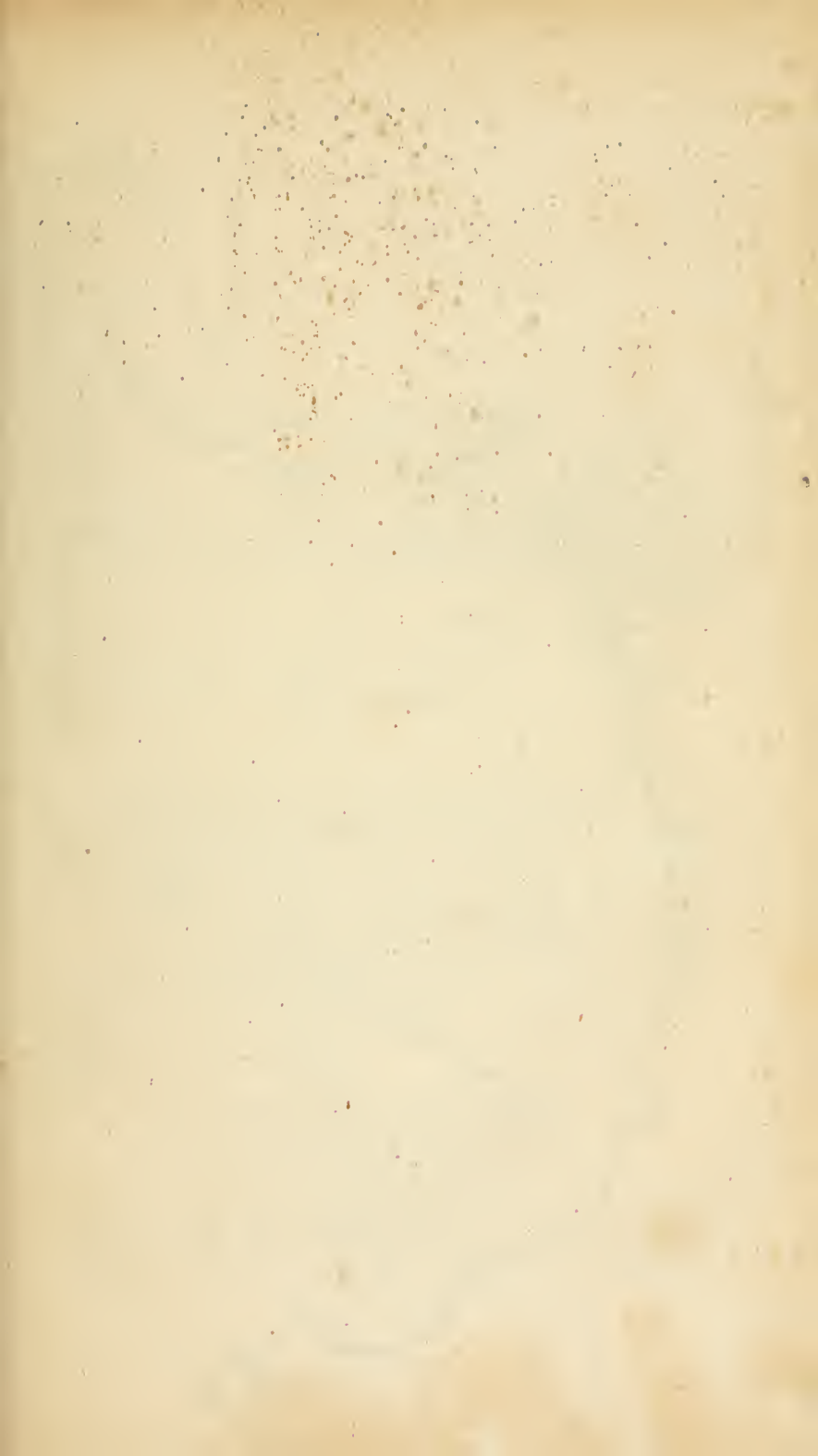
MEASURES.

1 palma, - - - 12 inches English.

Wines, brandies, and oils, are sold by the carre, equal to 132 gallons English. They bring their produce from the interior in small barrels, holding each about eleven or twelve gallons, and in others holding three to four gallons.

Exchange between Naples and England is usual ; merchants' commissions vary at Naples from two and a half to four and a half per cent., on both selling and purchasing cargo, according to what is done, or what service is rendered. Brokerage generally half per cent. Foreign gold and silver are current, and their value is regulated every day by the exchange brokers. The Custom House, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Bank, are commodious and finely ornamented buildings, and as that is the country for marble, the stranger sees almost every edifice built of it. The markets are plentifully and cheaply supplied with all the delicacies of the season, for the inhabitants and shipping there. There are established there some English, French and German houses, who do all the business for the stranger. American cargoes always sell well and profitably at the Naples market. By adding one third more to a cargo fit for the Malaga market, it would suit the Naples market. There is at Naples an old established Insurance Company, doing business under the authority of the government, for its better advantage and guidance. Fruits in abundance, and cheap, are obtained there, as well as olives, capers, anchovies, oil, macaroni, vermicelli, soap, &c.

Latitude 40 50, N. ; Longitude 14 18, E.



PALERMO

PALERMO

OF

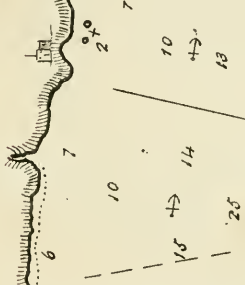
GULF

S. FRANCIS

MT. PELEGRINE

MT GERBINO

C. SAERAN



ISLAND OF SICILY.

This Island, rich in soil and central in position, is well adapted for commerce, and is a place of great commercial importance.

PALERMO.

Its capital town is a large and handsomely built place, and the only city in Italy lit up at night, at the expense of the government. Palermo contains one hundred thousand inhabitants. The markets are abundantly and cheaply supplied with every thing wanted by the inhabitants. The Chamber of Commerce is a splendid building, as also the Custom House. There is established there a branch of the Insurance Company of Naples. Foreign merchants, (principally English) do business here for the stranger.

Commissions on sales and purchases, two and a half per cent. each, half per cent. brokerage.

The Cantare of Sicily is 196 lbs. English.

The Cantare measure is 25 gallons English.

Another measure called Caffè is $3\frac{1}{4}$ gallons English.

Contracts for barilla are generally made in May and August; the price varies from four to five dollars the cantare. It is divided in three parts, or classes :—The Toka, Tokata, and Pulvere. When barilla

is shipped, care should be taken to put it on board dry, and in pieces as large as they can be obtained ; the pulvere or barilla dust is very apt to become damp, which is a total loss.

Contracts for brimstone are made in the months of April and May, to be delivered in September and October following. The price is generally from two to three dollars on board, per cantare. The most esteemed is that shipped at Siciliana and Palma. Cargoes are purchased by samples. Brimstone is usually shipped in large casks to preserve it from damp the better. Vessels of the largest size are generally loaded in a very few days. Care should be taken not to break the cakes, as, if they are broken the dust coming from them becomes a loss to the shipper. Tons of this article are sometimes lost, owing to this negligence, and for want of care when it is put on board ship.

Palermo is also a great shipping port for both brimstone and barilla.

Catania the same, also Trepani. Salt is an important export from Trepani, it is made there, as well as exported there from the Barbary coast, and Sardinia, for shipping it with more facility. Cork wood on the island is abundant and cheap.

The exports of that island are as follows :

Silks in pieces, (assorted colors.)

do. Ribbons,

do. Hose.

do. Handkerchiefs.

Wines, red and white in pipes, hhds. and bbls.

Raisins, }

Figs, }

Currants, }

Lemons, }

Oranges, }

In boxes per mill.

Nuts in sacks, per cantar.

Essence of Bergamot in jars, per lb.

Brandy, per pipe.

Tartar, in cases per lb.

Linseed oil in jars, per gallon.

Sweet oil, do. do.

Goat, Kid, Rabbit and other skins.
 Anchovies, }
 Olives, } in jars and bottles.
 Capers, }
 Marble manufactured,
 Salt in bulk.
 Manna, per lb.
 Senna, per lb.
 Cantharides, per lb.

Importations into Sicily are as follows :

Codfish, in casks.
 Leather, assorted.
 Iron, bar and plate.
 Mess pork, in bbls.
 " beef, do.
 N. E. rum, in hhds.
 Sheet copper, in boxes.
 Tin in sheets, do.
 Lead in bars, do.
 Pepper, in sacks.
 Sugar, Havana or New Orleans.
 Spices, in bales.
 Indigo, in bags.
 Cochineal, do.
 Salt fish, in bbls.
 Dyewoods, assorted.
 Wollen goods, in bales.
 Linen, do. do.
 Cotton, do. do.
 Hardware, in cases.
 Copperas, in kegs.
 Pitch and tar, in bbls.
 Cocoa, in bags.
 Coffee, in do. or bbls.
 Alum, in barrels.
 Flour, American half bbls. preferred.
 Tobacco, (Virginia preferred.)

Segars, snuff, and chewing tobacco always command good prices on all parts of the island.

The above mentioned articles, without exception, all sell well and profitably at Sicily.

Goods can remain in the government storehouses free of expense for one year, after which immediate payment of duties is required ; that is a great convenience at times, when the merchant is waiting for better opportunities to sell cargo.

ALMONDS, are gathered in July and August, and shipped in October.

MANNA, is gathered and shipped in August and September, and sells by the lb. at various prices, according to quality.

LINSEED OIL, great quantities are made in Sicily, and is of first quality, sells cheap by the caffee, three and a quarter gallons English.

DRIED FIGS, these grow in abundance in Sicily, particularly at Messina and Calabria ; they are gathered and dried in August, and then shipped ; they are equal and cheaper than the Smyrna figs.

ORANGES AND LEMONS, these grow in great abundance, gathered in November, December, and January, they are put up in boxes of five hundred each, the fruit is pulled green, and wrapt up in paper to prevent its rotting, and keeps good during a voyage of five or six weeks. They are put on board, box included, at about two dollars to two and a half per mill.

Messina and Palermo are the best ports to ship this fruit from.

LIQUORICE, the best is made at Calabria, but shipped at Messina ; it is usually made in the months of April and May, and packed away in chests.

SHUMAC, is gathered in the months of July and August, and sent to Palermo for shipment, it is sold by the rotolo in bags.

CANTHARIDES, (*Spanish fly*.)—These insects are gathered in April and May ; the price is so varied for this article, that it is difficult to give it a definite one.

ESSENCE OF LEMON AND BURGAMOT, are made in the months of November, December, and January, they are put in copper vessel, soldered, and shipped off to the European ports ; their price is from

ten to twelve terri the pound. Messina is the best port for the shipment of these articles.

ANCHOVIES, are caught in the months of June, July, and August, packed up in barrels, top loose, taken to Leghorn and put up in jars, bottles, and kegs, for shipment.

CORAL.—This fishery is carried on with great success on the western coast of the island; the value of coral both white, red and black, varies much in price, some is worth ten guineas per pound, some not tenpence. The best of coral is sent to the continent of Europe, where it always finds ready and profitable sales.

AMBER, is found in large quantities on the southern and eastern coast of the island, the best is found at Catania, where it is manufactured into beads. The price depends, like coral, on its quality. It is often exported to the East Indies and the coast of Africa.

GOAT and other skins are abundant, they vary in price according to the demand for them. Care should be taken of them when packed up for exportation, the seams of the covering should be covered with pitch, to keep them clear of worms, and other decay.

LEECHES are abundant on the different parts of that island. In the U. States, they always sell well and are in constant demand. They are sent to the different parts of Europe, where they sell well and profitably. They vary in price according to demand.

SOAP.—Palermo white soap is cheap and plenty; the price on board, is about one hundred and fifty terri per cantar, or six cents per pound. Mottled soap made at Messina, generally for the American market, is to be had in any quantity, in boxes of twenty-eight pounds English.

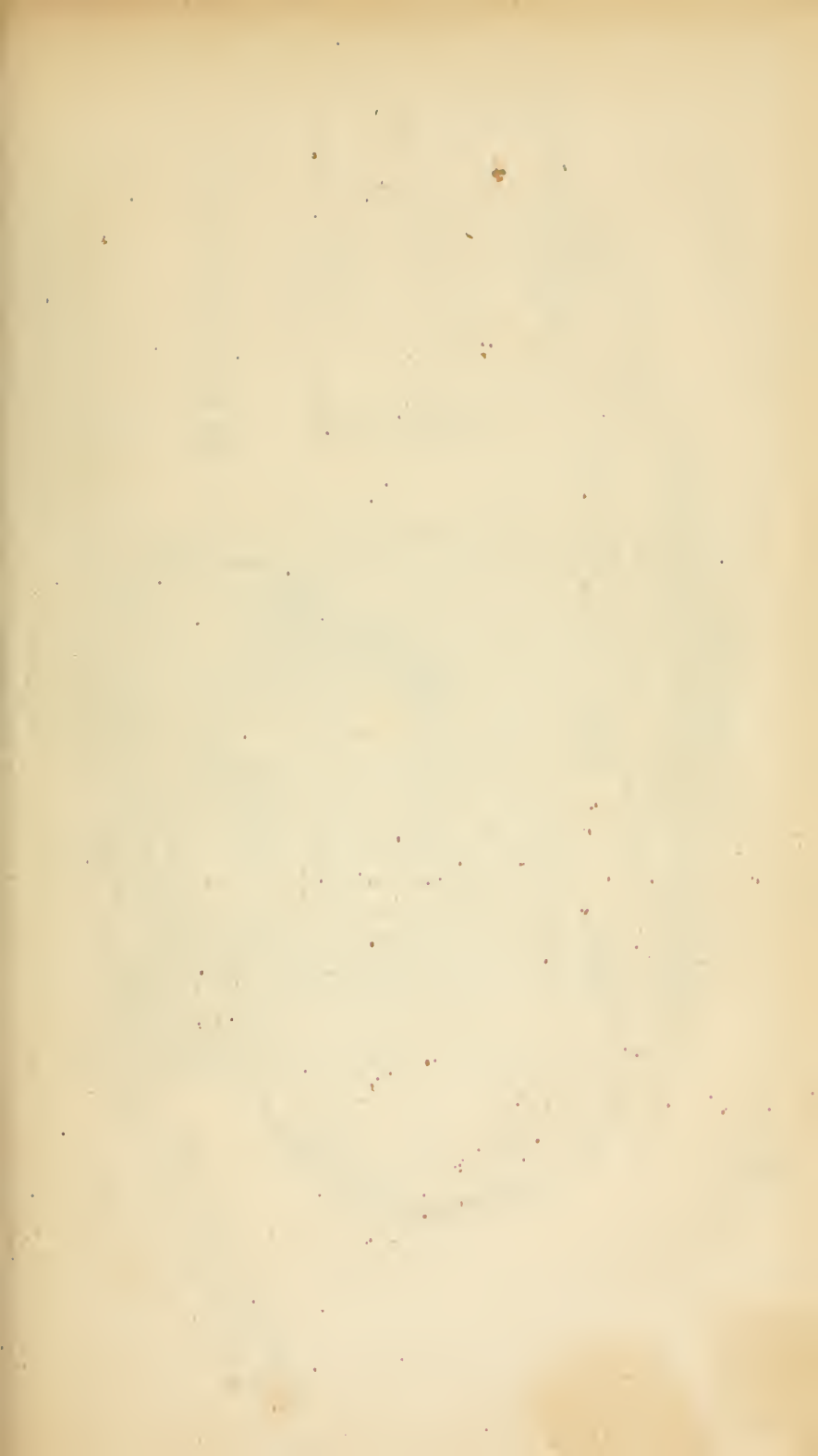
WINES.—They are numerous in quality and color, some white, and some red, and then by age and voyage they become an amber color, sometimes a brown or nearly a black color. The wines of Melazzo, Faro, Messina, Syracuse, Mt. Etna, Muscatel, Sipari and Malvasia, are abundant and cheap, of fine flavor and quality. The Marsalla wine is a rich wine, monopolized by the English trader; when it has the advantage of age, it receives the preference to Madeira by some. It is the growth of the mountains on the west side of the island, in the neighbourhood of Treparrì. The old established firm

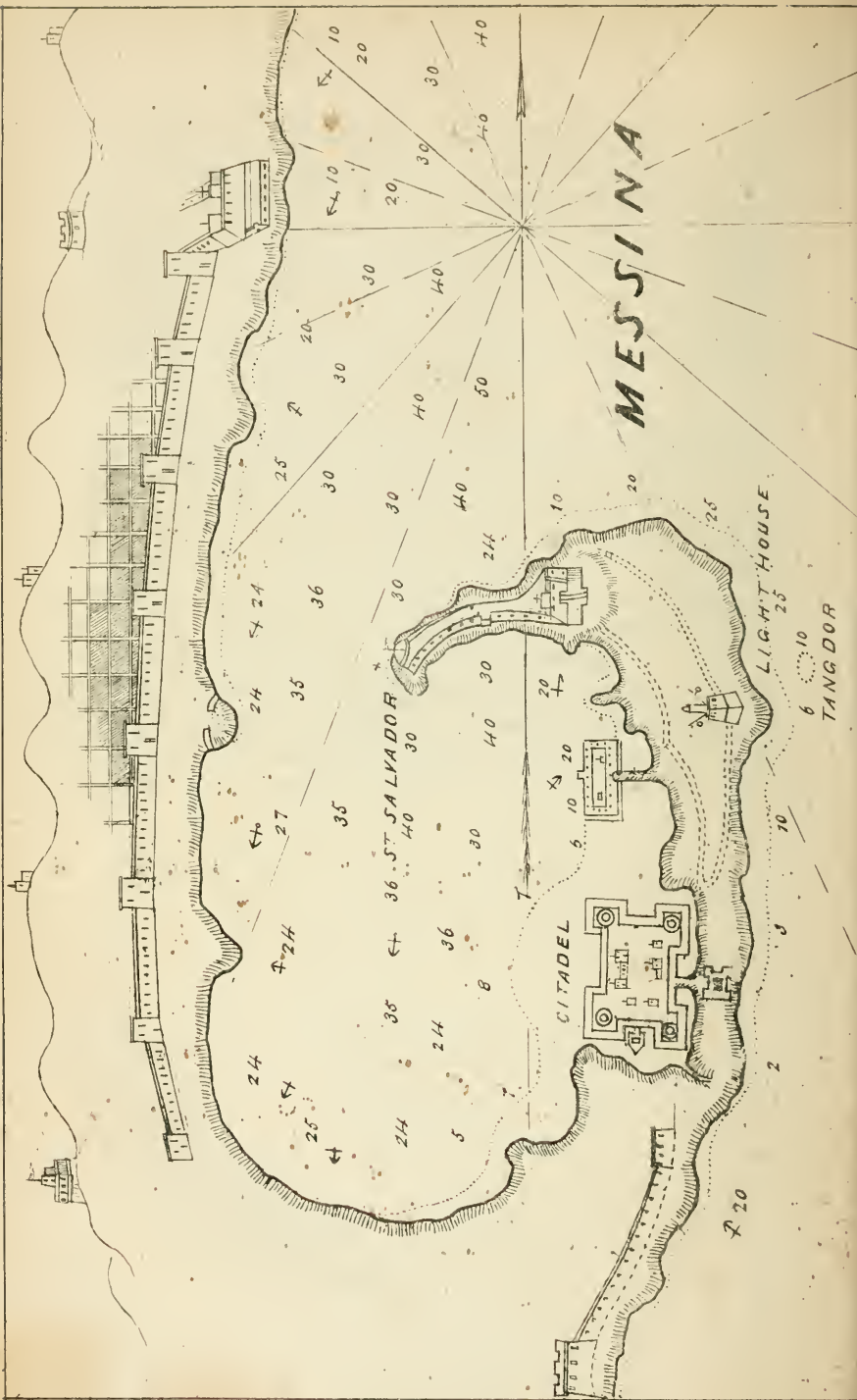
of Woodhouse, Brothers & Co., have an extensive factory erected for the putting up of this wine by the quantity, and send it to England; their warehouses are capacious, the buildings holding generally about five thousand pipes, and sometimes more, ready for shipping. It keeps well in a warm climate, and has sold well in the South American markets as well as in the United States. All contracts are made before a sworn broker, who becomes a witness, if any disputes arise between parties trading, and which generally is decided at the Chamber of Commerce. (Tribunal.)

Marsalla wine has been found to be of great use for the sick; the Doctors of the vessels of war in the Mediterranean, of different nations, have used it for their sick on board with great efficacy.

The Palma Christi wine is a fine flavored wine, and is very cheap at this island; it is taken to England, and sold at about two dollars per bottle; it costs at Sicily about twelve cents per bottle. It has been taken to the Cape of Good Hope, and from its similarity to Cape Wine, has been sold for that wine at the different ports in South America, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and Lima.

Merchants' accounts, commissions, brokerages, weights and measures, for the island of Sicily, are all regulated at Palermo, and according to the regulations at Naples. The latitude of Palermo is 38 30, N.; Longitude 13 43, E.





MESSINA.

This is considered the best port in Sicily to sell an assorted cargo at. Besides the various exports of the Island of Sicily being there for sale, many articles from the Morea are brought there on deposit. The Greeks bring to Messina, currants, figs, cotton goods, carpets, silk, drugs—rosin, timber, gums and other merchandize to trade with. It has a population of about fifty thousand souls. Some English and French merchants are established there, who do business for the stranger. Mercantile arrangements are the same as at Palermo. The shore is bold on entering its harbor, and there is twenty fathoms of water in the middle of the harbor. The city has some fine and commodious buildings in it, such as the Custom House, the Chamber of Commerce and others. A branch of the Insurance Company of Naples is established there.

The markets are cheaply and plentifully supplied with provisions of all kinds, in season for the use of the inhabitants. American produce sells well and profitably at that port, or exchanges to advantage for the produce of the country—which is abundant and cheap.

Latitude 38 20, N. ; Longitude 15 54, E.

TRIESTE.

The principal sea-port of the Austrian government. The country around is fertile, and abounds with produce—olive oil, wine and silk—and drugs. It is the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, at the head of the Adriatic. The surrounding country is fronted by a succession of lofty hills, which are all covered with culture, and is very picturesque. The town is handsomely laid out, with clean and wide streets, and splendidly built tenements. It is fortified by forts in different quarters. The public buildings are very commodious and well built. The Lazaretto is a fine building, so arranged that the plague cannot infect the persons within it. It was built many years ago, altogether apart from the city, and has a high wall all around it. The Catholic religion prevails there, as it does throughout the Austrian dominions.

The harbor of Trieste is a very commodious one, safe anchorage and plenty of water. It is formed by a mole lying to the north-west of the city. There is a canal running into the town, where vessels load and unload.

Trieste is a free port, made so some one hundred years back. It is the chief place of sea communication for the mercantile operations of the Austrian government. Banking and Insurance Companies are in full operation there. Merchants of all nations are doing business there; the sworn brokers act as interpreters as well as in their own capacity as brokers. Commissions are two and a half per cent. on sales and purchases, half per cent. brokerage. The exports and imports are generally about the same value at the end of the year, and by calculation they appear to be each in value at

least two millions pounds sterling. The articles of gunpowder, salt and tobacco, are monopolies of the government—not allowed to be imported without special license from the Director of the Finance Department. American cargoes always find an immediate and profitable sale there, and produce on the ship's account or freight can always be obtained without delay. Merchants keep their accounts in the currency of the Austrian government, but as Trieste is a place where so many different persons reside, and where coins of all nations are current, accounts are kept accordingly.

In Trieste there is a schedule of money which that department use from its close connexion with the Turkish government and the Greeks. It is herewith annexed.

Merchants' commissions, two and a half per cent. on purchases, the same on sales; the sworn broker who generally acts as interpreter, receives half per cent. for his services.

MONEY.

18 Soldi,	-	-	1 Jule,	-	-	6 pence sterling.
20 Soldi,	-	-	1 Lire,	-	-	6 pence, do.
3 Jules,	-	-	1 Testoon,	-	-	1s. 6d. do.
124 Soldi,	-	-	1 Ducat current,	-	-	3s. 5d. do.
24 Gross,	-	-	1 Ducat exchange,	-	-	4s. 4d. do.
17 Lire,	-	-	1 Chequin,	-	-	9s. 2d. do.

BARBARY STATES.

ALGIERS.

The Dey of Algiers never paid much attention to commerce, and since the French have taken possession of Algiers, there is more security and opportunity, more inclination and enterprize in business than formerly. Merchandize is always in demand in Algiers. Black pepper, allum, coffee, (Rio,) nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, cutlery, muslins, calicos, logwood, pimento, sugar, (Havana and New Orleans,) pig lead, shot, powder, fustic, copperas, tin, linens, codfish, rice, N. E. rum, tea, flour in half bbls., and cloths—these last must be assorted as to color, viz. scarlet, blue, purple, crimson, green, brown and yellow. The exports of Algiers are hides, skins, oils, wax, honey, dried fruits, nuts—these productions are plenty and cheap. Assorted cargoes for the United States are always saleable at Algiers with profit to the trader. The markets are always supplied with every thing wanted by the inhabitants, and generally cheap. Money, weights and measures, and mercantile regulations in general, are at present under the guidance of the French authorities and merchants there; persons trading to Algiers are regulated accordingly.

The harbor is commodious and safe, and protected by several forts. Its inland country is very extensive, and a great deal of foreign commerce is centered around and about the province of Algiers.

The inhabitants along the sea-coast are a mixture of different nations, and many speaking a different language. The Berbers are a rich portion of this motley people; they are generally employed in

BARBARY

BAY OF ALGIER'S

ALGIER'S

C MATIFOU

C. CAKINES

MARABUT



the occupation of taking care of cattle; and their general trade consists of cattle, hides, wax and honey, which they sell and exchange for the produce of other countries, according as they may need it. To travel through this country even at this time is very dangerous, owing to the many roving Arabs wandering about, who as yet have not been conquered by the French arms, and who defy all and every other power, except that to which they are always subservient, viz. their "Sheikhs," persons of rank among themselves, and to whom they pay implicit obedience.

The religion of the Algier people is Mahomedan, and they take the Koran as we do the laws of our country, not only to guide them in religion, but in matters of law—the Mufti or high priest, is both judge and religious interceder, and his decrees are generally received as final, and always just and true.

The population of Algiers before the French took possession, was estimated at about one million and a half in the whole territory or province; a large portion of which were Greeks, Armenians and Jews. Their trade consisted more of imports than exports, viz. gold and silver stuffs, damasks, cloths, spices, tin, iron plates, brass, lead, quicksilver, cordage, sail cloth, bullets, cochineal, linen, tartar, alum, rice, sugar, soap, cotton, copperas, aloes, logwood, vermilion, &c. They exported ostrich feathers, copper, rugs, silks, velvets and linens; but all this has been changed since 1837.

Algiers is built of stone, on the decline of a hill fronting the sea. The houses rise one above the other so that they each command a view of the sea. The streets are very narrow—water is obtained in tanks in the city, but not of very good quality. Springs are numerous in the suburbs of the town; there was in 1830 one hundred thousand including Jewish families and Christians.

Latitude 36 49, N. ; Longitude 3 30, E.

NOTE.

The general commercial remarks which might be inserted in this work about Morocco, coming so near in comparison with the statement herewith annexed about Tunis, that it is not deemed essentially

necessary for a lengthened description of the same, as all the information which will be given about Tunis and its environs, will serve to instruct the reader how to trade with Morocco; the same as regards Tripoli.



TUNIS.

Tunis, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, is a finely built and well regulated town, with a population of 60,000 souls. The Tunisians are the most civilized portion of any of the Barbary people. Many English and French merchants, and others reside in the town for business and other pursuits. Lately, they pay great respect for mercantile and learned professors, and are improved in the arts and manufactures. They cultivate friendship with the European countries, and are very much inclined to join their energies in advancing mercantile pursuits to the benefit of themselves and the foreigner. They are attending lately to their agricultural interest, and by other demonstrations of friendship, they are inducing the stranger to come and trade among them. The harbor is commodious and safe, and anchorage good. The principal articles of export are olive oil, gold dust, hides, wax, skins of different kinds, Jerbic shawls, wood of fine quality, senna, soap, wool, sponge, madder, ivory, cattle, dried fruits, salt provisions, cork, orchilla, ostrich feathers, cotton, nuts, &c.; corn is cultivated in great quantities in the interior.

OLIVE OIL.—After taking out a “Tiskery” or order from the Bey of Tunis to commence trading for security and other advantages, a beginning is made to buy oil. The metal is a nominal measure by which they in quantity say forty-four and a half metals equal to one ton English of two hundred and thirty-six gallons. The season for getting oil is in March and April; they make it in the months of November, December, and January. It is kept sometime before selling it, and is esteemed by some better than Italian oil, from the fact

of its keeping sweet longer. Sometimes it is shipped in jars, but generally it is put up in bottles, and then in large cases and shipped. The Keyas, are persons somewhat similar to European brokers who contract with the foreigner for the oil. They are natives, but generally honest in their dealings, more perhaps from necessity than otherwise; vessels sometimes load at Susa, which is also a safe port, and has sufficient water for any sized vessels. This oil sells for twenty-five cents the gallon U. S. measure, generally speaking. Porters who carry all kind of cargo in that country, are called coolies; these men have a singular fact relative to them, viz., when the plague rages at Tunis, they are never affected by it; it is said that the oil which they are continually carrying, saturating their garments, keeps the contagion from them and preserves them; oil will cure the bite of the scorpion or other venomous insects.

SPONGE.—Is gathered on the sea shore at Jerbic, it is of good quality and sells cheap.

SOAP.—It is of superior quality manufactured in great quantities; the price for it fluctuates according to demand; there are two kinds, the hard and the soft soap. It is composed of olive oil and barilla. It is put up in boxes and sent to the different sea-ports in the Mediterranean, and sometimes comes to the U. States market in boxes of about thirty pounds weight.

ORCHILLA WEED.—It grows in abundance near the ruins of Carthage, an ancient ruins within three or four miles from Tunis, and in the mountains to the east of the town, and is used for dyeing cloths and other woollen goods a beautiful scarlet color. It is nearly equal to cochineal.

WOOL.—Large quantities are shipped from Tunis every year. It is esteemed better than the Spanish wool. It is cheaper also, by an eighth in price.

DATES.—This fine fruit grows at Gereed, a province of the kingdom of Tunis. They vary in price, but are plenty and cheap.

IVORY AND GOLD DUST.—These articles, although not products of Tunis, are exported in great quantities from that place; they are brought from Timbuctoo and other large towns in the interior of Africa by the caravans, who come for goods for that country in re-

turn. They take when they go back, woollens, cloths, fire-arms, gunpowder, lead, hardware, &c.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.—These are purchased according to quality, they are classed from No. 1 to 3, their prices vary so, that it is impossible to give an accurate one.

HIDES AND WAX.—These articles are the exclusive privilege and monopoly of the Bey of Tunis, who ships off every year large quantities of both. The Journata Co. are alone licensed to sell these articles to strangers.

The Tunisian imports are,

From Syria, muslins, cotton, carpeting, silks, opium, copper, and tobacco.

From the Morea, dried fruits, figs to make brandy, &c.

From Tripoli, glass ware, wood, planks, iron, linens, woollens, &c.

From Spain, wines, brandy, wool, naval stores.

From France, hardware of all kinds, fine linens, watches, jewelry, sugars, coffee, woollens, cloths, tea.

From Italy, iron, tin, lead, quicksilver, aquafortis, spices, gum, alum, copperas, sugar, coffee, cloth, cochineal, logwood, nails, ginger, linen, sheet iron, &c.

As to cloths they import a great quantity, chiefly French manufactures.

Light blue long ells,	}	50 pieces in each bale.
'Turkey, do.		
Mazareen, do.		
Red color,		
Coffee do.		
Yellow, do.		
Green, do.	}	50 pieces in each bale.
Blue Imperial,		
lt. Blue, do.		
Red, do.		

Scarlet colored cloths should be put up in separate bales, they bring a higher price than the others. Another species of cloth, (cheaper) is brought over by the French and Italians to Tunis, viz.

scarlet color, crimson do., mazarine blue do., light blue do., light wine do., deep wine do., deroy do., purple do., light and deep green do., twelve pieces in each bale from eighteen to twenty yards, seven and a quarter wide. The above mentioned articles can be shipped from the U. States, and sold at Tunis with profit and advantage. There is at present either in staple, or manufactured in the U. States, almost all the articles fit for that market; and what we have not, we import them cheaper than the English or the French can do. It would be of great advantage to our commerce, if the American merchant would engage in this trade, he would find in a very short time that the profits to be derived therefrom would be greater than could be imagined.

The exports of Tunis are abundant and cheap, and would sell to advantage in the United States.

The months of September and October are healthy ones at Tunis, consequently the best to go there in. Spices, lead, naval stores, pay but three per cent. ad valorem duty, and always bring cash prices; all other goods pay ten per cent. ad valorem duty. At Tunis, there is always a demand for American produce. The market is cheaply and abundantly supplied. Merchants, (some English and French and Italian) are established at Tunis, who do business for the foreigner. Commissions are three per cent. on sales, the same on purchases of cargoes. The sworn broker is a necessary appendage in trading, he receives pay according to what service he renders.

BARBARY MONEY.

3 Aspers,	-	-	-	1 medim, 1 penny currency.
2 Rials,	-	-	-	1 double, 1s. 1d.
4 Doubles,	-	-	-	1 dollar, 4s. 6d.
15 Do.	-	-	-	1 pistole, 16s. 9d.

Merchants' accounts are kept in this money.

Exchange between England, France, and Tunis, is frequent and safe. Bills of exchange are usually transacted by the different foreign consuls residing there. Leghorn is generally the place the bills are drawn on.

WEIGHTS.—One hundred pounds Tunis, is equal to one hundred and twelve pounds English.

MEASURES.—Sixteen tumolos equal to one caffee, each tumolo equal to fifty pounds Tunis weight.

Bullocks are plentiful and cheap, one of six or seven cwt. will cost about a Spanish doubloon.

The Tunisians are the best in the Mediterranean, in putting beef up for ship use.

The religion of the country is Mahometan, but all the resident consuls there have chapels, in which are performed the rites of the religion to which they and those who have business with them belong. The Latitude is 36 47, N.; and Longitude 10 00, E.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This town is the capital of Turkey in Europe and Asia, built upon the ruins of Byzantium, and is a place of great commercial interest to the European merchant as well as to the American.

Merchants of all nations are residing there, who do business for the stranger. It contains about six hundred thousand inhabitants. It is situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago. South of it is the sea of Marmora, and north the straits of Constantinople. The palace of the emperor, the ancient churches and mosques, and public buildings of different kinds, are built on a magnificent scale.

American produce sells well and profitably at that market. Diplomatic agents and consuls of all nations are in full functions at Constantinople, and some of the European powers have full ministers there, as it is a place of great political and commercial interest to the different European governments. Measures are the same as at Tunis. There are some American commercial houses established there.

The markets are abundantly supplied with all which may be required by the inhabitants, and those who visit there. Sugar is always in great demand there, it is brought from Brazil and the West Indies, but sugar from the United States would be preferred, if the merchant would commence sending regular cargoes there. This fact is ascertained from a letter written some years ago to Mr. Baker by the house of Kirkpatrick and Co., at Constantinople, on the sugar question, where it is stated "that American sugars had been preferred, and would bring good prices if sent there."

Latitude 41 01, N.; Longitude 28 58, E.

SMYRNA.

Smyrna is next to Constantinople in its commercial arrangements. It is situated at the head of a gulf on the west coast of the Grecian Archipelago. This place is frequented by vessels of all nations for trade. The town is very large, but not so inviting to the eye of the foreigner, as it is not as cleanly in its arrangements as it might be. Of late years Smyrna has been greatly improved, and the comforts and luxuries of life can now be obtained there without difficulty. Large stone buildings are being erected in place of the old wooden ones with which the city was built, and in a few years Smyrna will present a fine and noble appearance as a city. At the east end of the town there is a hill, upon which is built a splendid fort, said to have been built in former times by the Genoese. Behind the town large groves of olive trees may be seen, which produce great quantities of oil. Smyrna is the great depot for the productions of the Levant, and persons of all nations are continually trading there. Consuls of all nations are residing there for the better arrangement of the commercial interests of the country to which they belong.

The articles of import are coffee, sugar, rum, &c. The coffee is an article of luxury, and always brings high prices. Sugar the same; the Havana sugar is esteemed more than any other kind, and sells well. Indigo is an article constantly in demand for dyeing cloths and other articles. The English at present monopolize this trade, but the American indigo sells well and profitably.

The exports are silks from Brassa, opium, drugs and gums madder, sponges, oil, wax, skins, wool, &c., figs, raisins and other

dried fruits. The people of Trieste have the advantage of receiving fine wines from the interior, and the islands around ; they are of fine flavor and cheap.

Smyrna is famous in ancient history—but all that is passing away, and in a few years this place will be so modelled by modern arrangements, that what was of it, will only be in recollection, and it will become the finest commercial city in the Levant.

The religion of different parts of Europe is tolerated, but the Turkish or Mahometan creed is predominant.

Merchants' commissions two and a half per cent. on purchases and sales, each half per cent. for brokerage. Sworn brokers are employed as interpreters as well as brokers.

Latitude 38 29, N. ; Longitude 27 24, E.

THE MOREA.

The commerce of the Morea would be of great importance to the United States, if it were properly known and entered into. Cargoes may be obtained at all seasons of the year, of the many products of the Morea. Provisions there are abundant and cheap. Lead and tin are always in demand. Codfish finds an excellent market in the Morea. Flour in half barrels, and rice and other products of the United States, the same.

Petrasio is a convenient port to load at, and has a safe and commodious harbor, with excellent anchorage. The produce of the Morea is various, plentiful and cheap.

CURRENTS.—Petrasio is the best port to ship them from. Zante and Corfu are also ports where they are obtained. They are shipped to England particularly, and the European market, in different sized casks from one to twenty cwt.; they are sent to the United States in lesser parcels; the casks are generally made out of the wood of the country. The Zante currant is preferred in the United States. October is the best season for them, they cost about two and half a cents per pound.

FUSTIC.—A fine dye wood for cloths, &c., it is generally put on board of ship as tonnage; a vessel with a dry cargo of two hundred tons burthen, can easily stow away from forty to fifty tons of this wood; it brings good prices, fluctuating, however, according to quality and demand.

COTTON, is grown here, but sent to the Italian market; it is almost a monopoly trade, prices are governed by demand.

OLIVE OIL, is made in the Morea in considerable quantities. At Modona there is a very convenient harbor, safe and good anchorage fit for shipping it. It is generally purchased in jars or bottles at so much per ton. Casks are best to put oil in. Candia furnishes very fine oil, but it is all monopolized by the Turkish government and sent to the city of Constantinople.

VALONIA.—This is a kind of acorn, of a bright drab color, which if kept dry, it preserves ; it is useful and in great demand by tanners, both in England and the United States. It can be purchased for about four pound sterling the ton free on board. This last is one of the several articles which, as has been said before in this work, the merchant may load his vessel with to advantage, when his finances are but small, with a very small addition of some other of the very many cheap products of the Morea, all fit for the U. States market.

Petrasio and Valonia are two good ports for the above-mentioned article to be shipped from.

To enumerate fully the various products of the Morea, would fill a large volume ; only the more bulky articles have been mentioned and pointed out to the American merchant and ship owner, where cargoes may be obtained, how and when, with the facilities of this trade explained to them as far as practicable, in such a way as to prevent delays in these ports ; otherwise waiting perhaps for weeks for cargoes without success.

Besides a great many articles too numerous to enumerate, the produce of the Morea, the following are mentioned as being cheap and abundant.

Dried fruits, almonds, nuts, gums, galls, drugs, wines, oil, olives, &c. &c. The foreign mercantile business of the Morea, is generally carried on by English and French resident merchants ; their charges are generally two and a half per cent. on purchases and sales each, and half per cent. brokerage ; a sworn broker is generally employed by the parties engaged in trade, as in case of disputes his interference is necessary to arrange such matters ; they are persons generally of strict probity, and their word is their bond ; they are generally Greeks. He is paid according to his labor, say a quarter or one-eighth per cent., and often less.

COAST OF ZANTE FIVE LEAGUES OFF CITY BEARING W N W

LAT 37° 57' N.

LONG. 20° 42' E.

CORFU. LAT 39° 48' N

LONG. 19° 38' E

SCALE MILE

SCALE MILE

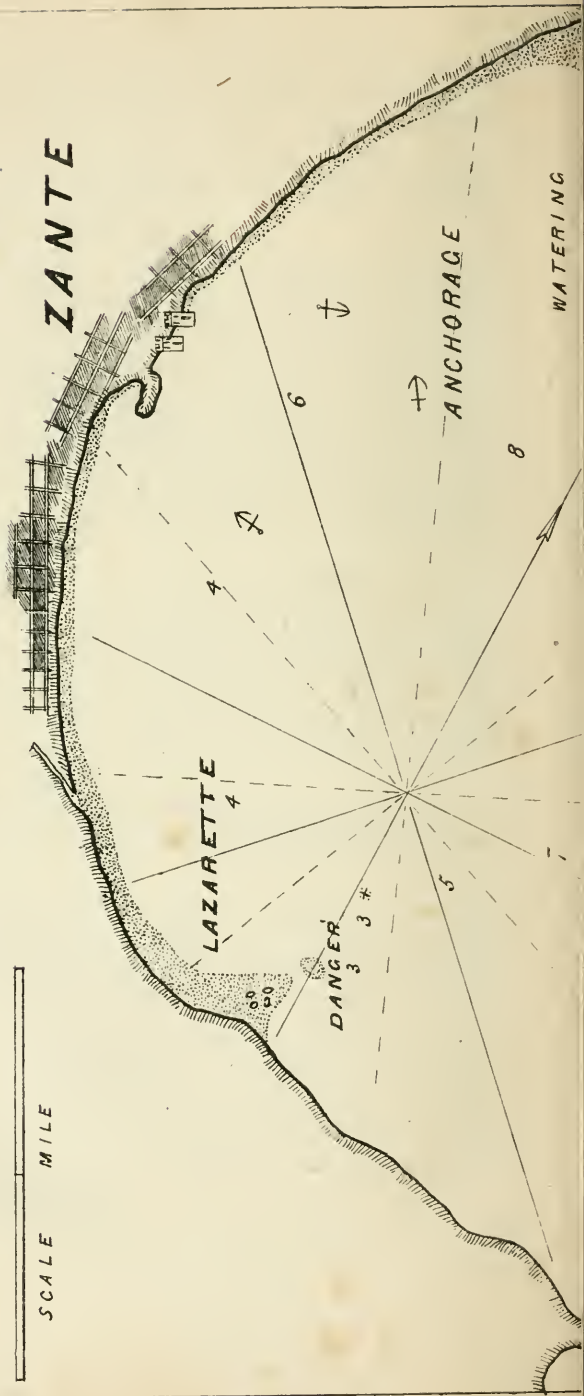
ZANTE

LAZARETTE

DANGER

ANCHORAGE

WATERING



ZANTE.

Zante is a populous town, the capital of an island of the same name ; considerable trade is carried on there, in currants, grapes, and wine.

It numbers 40,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. Markets are plentifully and cheaply supplied with the necessaries of life.

CORFU.

The capital of the island of Corfu, is a place of great strength, and has a fine and safe harbor, and is engaged in considerable trade with the stranger. Markets are good, and produce plenty and cheap. The population of Corfu is about 50,000 persons, chiefly Greeks.

The Latitude of Zante is 37 57, N. ; Longitude 20 42, E.

The Latitude of Corfu is 39 48, N. ; Longitude 19 38, E.

The money arrangements, weights and measures, are about the same in the Morea as in the Barbary States, with an occasional slight exception, and merchants are governed thereby.

CYPRUS.

An island in the Levant, of great renown in ancient history. It produces a delightful and finely flavored wine, which is sold very cheap, and sent generally to England. This wine is the growth of the bottom land on the borders of the celebrated Mount Olympus, and the best wine (as is said by some) produced in that quarter. Nicosi is the capital town, and has a population of twenty thousand persons.

Fama Gusta, another town of importance on the island, has a very fine and safe harbor. The natural productions of this island are so rich, that foreign nations have residing there consuls; all the larger powers of Europe are represented by their respective consuls at Cyprus.

The productions are various, some are enumerated. Wine, cotton, oil, silk, dried fruits, nuts and turpentine, all these products are plenty and cheap. Some assorted cargoes from the United States would sell well and profitably there, on exchange for the produce of the Island, to the advantage of the trader.

MONEY.

3 Aspars, - -	1 Para, - -	1 penny sterling.
20 Aspars, - -	1 Solota, - -	1 shilling do.
80 Aspars, - -	1 Piastre, - -	4 " "
10 Solotas, - -	1 Xeriff, - -	10 " "

Traders in the different parts of the Morea are governed by this money in their commercial transactions with the people in general.

WEIGHTS.

1 Oke, is equal to	- -	28 lbs. English
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A TABLE OF MONEY.

FROM THE ASSAYIST'S OFFICE AT THE MINT, IN THE TOWER
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

EUROPE.—NORTHERN PARTS.

[* This mark is prefixed to the imaginary money, which is generally made use of in keeping accounts, signifying a fictitious piece which is not in being, or which cannot be represented but by several other pieces, as a Pound Sterling, &c.]

All fractions in the value English are parts of a penny.]

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

London, Bristol, Liverpool, &c.—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, &c.

	£	s.	d.
1 Farthing,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 Farthings, 1 Halfpenny,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Halfpence, 1 Penny,	0	0	1
4 Pence, 1 Groat,	0	0	4
6 Pence, 1 Half Shilling,	0	0	6
12 Pence, 1 Shilling,	0	1	0
5 Shillings, 1 Crown,	0	5	0
20 Shillings, *1 Pound Sterling,	1	0	0
21 Shillings, 1 Guinea,	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, &c.

1 Farthing,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{13}$
2 Farthings, 1 Halfpenny,	0	0	0 $\frac{6}{13}$
2 Halfpence, * 1 Penny,	0	0	0 $\frac{12}{13}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pence, 1 Half Shilling,	0	0	6
12 Pence, * 1 Shilling Irish,	0	1	0 $\frac{3}{40}$
13 Pence, 1 Shilling,	0	0	11
65 Pence, 1 Crown,	0	5	0
20 Shillings, * 1 Pound Irish,	0	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 $\frac{3}{4}$ Shillings, 1 Guinea,	1	1	0

FLANDERS AND BRABANT.

Ghent, Ostend, &c.—Antwerp, Brussels, &c.

	£	s.	d.
* 1 Penning,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{100}$
4 Peningens, 1 Uchre,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{100}$
8 Peningens, * 1 Grote,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{200}$
2 Grotes, 1 Petard,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{100}$
6 Petards, * 1 Scalin,	0	0	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
7 Petards, 1 Scalin,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
40 Grotes, * 1 Florin,	0	1	6
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scalins, 1 Ducat,	0	9	3
240 Grotes, * 1 Pound Flem.,	0	9	0

HOLLAND AND ZEALAND.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburgh, Flushing, &c.

* 1 Penning,	0	0	0 $\frac{21}{320}$
8 Peningens, * 1 Grote,	0	0	0 $\frac{21}{40}$
2 Grotes, 1 Stiver,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{20}$
6 Stivers, 1 Scalin,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{10}$
20 Stivers, 1 Guilder,	0	1	9
2 Florins 10 Stivers, 1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
60 Stivers, 1 Dry Guilder,	0	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Florins 3 Stivers, 1 Silver Ducatoon,	0	5	8 $\frac{4}{5}$
6 Guilders, * 1 Pound Flem.,	0	10	6
20 Florins, 1 Gold Ducat or Ducatoon,	1	16	0
15 Florins, 1 Ducatoon, another sort, called a sovereign,	1	7	0

HAMBURG.

Altena, Lubec, Bremen, &c.

* 1 Tryling,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{128}$
2 Trylings, * 1 Sexling,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{64}$
2 Sexlings, 1 Fening,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{32}$
12 Fenings, 1 Shilling Lub.,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
16 Shillings, * 1 Marc,	0	1	6
2 Marcs, 1 Sletch-dollar,	0	3	0
3 Marcs, 1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
4 Marcs, 1 Silver Ducatoon,	0	6	0
120 Shillings, * 1 Pound Flem.,	0	11	3

HANOVER.

Lunenburg, Zell, &c.

		£	s.	d.
* 1 Fenings,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{48}$
3 Fenings,	1 Dreyer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
8 Fenings,	1 Marien,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
12 Fenings,	1 Grosh,	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Groshen,	1 Half Gulden,	0	1	2
16 Groshen,	1 Gulden,	0	2	4
24 Groshen,	* 1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
32 Groshen,	1 Double Gulden,	0	4	8
4 Guldens,	1 Ducat,	0	9	2

SAXONY AND HOLSTEIN.

Dresden, Leipsic, &c.—Wismar, Keil, &c.

* 1 Heller,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{96}$
2 Hellers,	1 Fenings,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{48}$
6 Hellers,	1 Dreyer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
16 Hellers,	1 Marien,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
12 Fenings,	1 Grosh,	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
16 Groshen,	1 Gould,	0	2	4
24 Groshen,	* 1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
32 Groshen,	1 Specie Dollar,	0	4	8
4 Goulds,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

BRANDENBURGH AND POMERANIA.

Berlin, Potsdam, &c.—Stetin, &c.

* 1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{2}{275}$
9 Deniers,	1 Polchen,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{36}$
18 Deniers,	1 Grosh,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
3 Polchens,	1 Abrass,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
20 Groshen,	* 1 Marc,	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
30 Groshen,	1 Florin,	0	1	2
90 Groshen,	* 1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
108 Groshen,	1 Albertus,	0	4	2
8 Florins,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

COLOGNE.

Mentz, Triers, Liege, Munich, Munster, Paderborn, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Dute,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{80}$
3 Dutes,	1 Cruitzér,	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{80}$
3 Cruitzers,	1 Alb,	0	0	0 $\frac{21}{40}$
8 Dutes,	1 Stiver,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{10}$
3 Stivers,	1 Plapert,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{15}$
4 Plaperts,	1 Copstuck,	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
40 Stivers,	1 Guilder,	0	2	4
2 Guilders,	1 Hard Dollar,	0	4	8
4 Guilders,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

BOHEMIA, SILESIA AND HUNGARY.

Prague, Breslau, Presburgh, &c.

1 Fening,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{60}$
2 Fenings,	1 Dreyer,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{30}$
3 Fenings,	1 Grosh,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{20}$
4 Fenings,	1 Cruitzer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
2 Cruitzers,	1 White Grosh,	0	0	0 $\frac{14}{15}$
60 Cruitzers,	1 Gould,	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers,	*1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
2 Goulds,	1 Hard Dollar,	0	4	8
4 Goulds,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

AUSTRIA AND SWABIA.

Vienna, Trieste, &c.—Augsburg, Blenheim, &c.

1 Fening,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{60}$
2 do.	1 Dreyer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{30}$
4 do.	1 Crutizer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
14 do.	1 Grosch,	0	0	1 $\frac{19}{40}$
4 Crutizers,	1 Batzen,	0	0	1 $\frac{13}{15}$
15 Batzen,	1 Gould,	0	2	4
90 Crutizers,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
2 Florins,	1 Specie dollar,	0	4	6
60 Batzen,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

FRANCONIA.

Frankfort, Nuremburg, Dettingen, &c.]

	£	s.	d.
1 Fening,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{60}$
4 Fenings, 1 Cruitzer,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
3 Cruitzers, 1 Keyser Grosh,	0	0	1 $\frac{2}{5}$
4 Cruitzers, 1 Batzen,	0	0	1 $\frac{13}{15}$
15 Cruitzers, 1 Ort Gold,	0	0	7
60 Cruitzers, 1 Gould,	0	2	4
90 Cruitzers, *1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
2 Goulds, 1 Hard dollar,	0	4	8
240 Cruitzers, 1 Ducat,	0	9	4

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

Cracow, Warsaw, &c.—Dantzic, Koningsberg, &c.

1 Shelon,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{45}$
3 Shelons, 1 Grosh,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
5 Groshen, 1 Coustic,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
3 Coustics, 1 Tinse,	0	0	7
18 Groshen, 1 Ort,	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
30 Groshen, 1 Florin,	0	1	2
90 Groshen, * 1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
8 Florins, 1 Ducat,	0	9	4
5 Rix-dollars, 1 Frederic d'Or,	0	17	6

LIVONIA.

Riga, Revel, Narva, &c.

1 Blacken,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{96}$
6 Blackens, 1 Grosh,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{15}$
9 Blackens, 1 Vording,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{10}$
2 Groshen, 1 Whiten,	0	0	0 $\frac{14}{15}$
6 Groshen, 1 Marc,	0	0	2 $\frac{4}{5}$
30 Groshen, 1 Florin,	0	1	2
90 Groshen, * 1 Rix-dollar,	0	3	6
108 Groshen, 1 Albertus,	0	4	2 $\frac{6}{15}$
64 Whitens, 1 Copper-plate dollar,	0	5	0

DENMARK, ZEALAND AND NORWAY.

Copenhagen, Sound, &c.—Bergen, Dronthelm, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Skilling,		0	0	0 $\frac{2}{16}$
6 Skillings,	1 Duggen,	0	0	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
16 Skillings,	* 1 Marc,	0	0	9
20 Skillings,	1 Rix-marc,	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 Skillings,	1 Rix-ort,	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Marcs,	1 Crown,	0	3	0
6 Marcs,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
11 Marcs,	1 Ducat,	0	8	3
14 Marcs,	1 Hat Ducat,	0	10	6

SWEDEN AND LAPLAND.

Stockholm, Upsal, &c.—Thorn, &c.

* 1 Runstick,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{36}$
2 Runsticks,	1 Stiver,	0	0	0 $\frac{7}{18}$
8 Runsticks,	1 Copper Marc,	0	0	1 $\frac{5}{9}$
3 Copper Marcs,	1 Silver Marc,	0	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
4 Copper Marcs,	1 Copper Dollar,	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{9}$
9 Copper Marcs,	1 Caroline,	0	1	2
3 Copper Dollars,	1 Silver Dollar,	0	1	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
3 Silver Dollars,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	6
2 Rix-dollars,	1 Ducat,	0	9	4

RUSSIA AND MUSCOVY.

Petersburg, Archangel, &c.—Moscow, &c.

1 Polusca,		0	0	0 $\frac{27}{100}$
2 Poluscas,	1 Denusca,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{100}$
2 Denuscas,	* 1 Copec,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{50}$
3 Copecs,	1 Altin,	0	0	1 $\frac{11}{50}$
10 Copecs,	1 Grievener,	0	0	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
25 Copecs,	1 Polpotin,	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
50 Copecs,	1 Poltin,	0	2	3
100 Copecs,	1 Ruble,	0	4	6
2 Rubles,	1 Xervonitz,	0	9	0

EUROPE.—SOUTHERN PARTS.

BASIL.

Zurich, Zug, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Rap,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{24}$
3 Rapen,	1 Fening,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 Fenings,	1 Cruitzer,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Fenings,	* 1 Sol,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 Fenings,	1 Coarse Batzen,	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
18 Fenings,	1 Good Batzen,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
20 Sols,	* 1 Livre,	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers,	1 Gulden,	0	2	6
108 Cruitzers,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	6

ST. GALL.

Appenzel, &c.

1 Heller,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
2 Hellers,	1 Fening,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 Fenings,	1 Cruitzer,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Fenings,	* 1 Sol,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Cruitzers,	1 Coarse Batzen,	0	0	2
5 Cruitzers,	1 Good Batzen,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols,	* 1 Livre,	0	2	6
60 Cruitzers,	1 Gould,	0	2	6
102 Cruitzers,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	3

BERNE.

Lucerne, Neufchatel, &c.

1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 Deniers,	1 Cruitzer,	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{5}$
3 Cruitzers,	* 1 Sol,	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
4 Cruitzers,	1 Plapert,	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{5}$
5 Cruitzers,	1 Gros,	0	0	2
6 Cruitzers,	1 Batzen,	0	0	2 $\frac{2}{5}$
20 Sols,	* 1 Livre,	0	2	0
75 Cruitzers,	1 Gulden,	0	2	6
135 Cruitzers,	1 Crown,	0	4	6

GENEVA.

Peka, Bonne, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{32}$
2 Deniers,	1 Denier current,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
12 Deniers,	1 Small Sol,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
12 Deniers current,	1 Sol current,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 Small Sols,	* 1 Florin,	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols current,	* 1 Livre current,	0	1	3
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Florins,	1 Patacoon,	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
15 $\frac{3}{4}$ Florins,	1 Croisade,	0	5	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
24 Florins,	1 Ducat,	0	9	0

LISLE.

Cambray, Valenciennes, &c.

1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{24}$
12 Deniers,	1 Sol,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 Deniers,	* 1 Patard,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
15 Patards,	* 1 Piette,	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$
20 Sols,	1 Livre Turnois,	0	0	10
20 Patards,	* 1 Florin,	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Sols,	1 Ecu of Ex.,	0	2	6
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Livres,	1 Ducat,	0	9	3
24 Livres,	1 Louis d'Or,	1	0	0

DUNKIRK.

St. Omer's, St. Quintin, &c.

1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{24}$
12 Deniers,	1 Sol	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
15 Deniers,	* 1 Patard,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
15 Sols,	* 1 Piette,	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols,	* 1 Livre Turnois,	0	0	10
3 Livres,	1 Ecu of Ex.,	0	2	6
24 Livres,	1 Louis d'Or,	1	0	0
24 Livres,	1 Guinea,	1	1	0
30 $\frac{3}{8}$ Livres,	1 Moeda,	1	7	0

PARIS.

Lyons, Marseilles, &c.—Bordeaux, Bayonne, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Denier,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{24}$
3 do.	1 Liard,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{8}$
2 Liards,	1 Dardene,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
12 Deniers,	1 Sol,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Sols,	* 1 Livre Tournois,	0	0	10
60 do.	1 Ecu of Ex.,	0	2	6
6 Livres,	1 Ecu,	0	5	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	* 1 Pistole,	0	8	4
24 do.	1 Louisd'or,	1	0	0

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Oporto, &c.

* 1 Re,		0	0	0 $\frac{27}{400}$
10 Rez,	1 Half Vintin,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{40}$
20 Rez,	1 Vintin,	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{20}$
5 Vintins,	1 Testoon,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 Testoons,	1 Crusade of Ex.,	0	2	3
24 Vintins,	1 New Crusade,	0	2	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
10 Testoons,	* 1 Milre,	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
48 Testoons,	1 Moidore,	1	7	0
64 Testoons,	1 Joannes,	1	16	0

MADRID.

Cadiz, Seville, &c.—New Plate.

1 Maravedie,		0	0	0 $\frac{43}{273}$
2 Maravedies,	1 Quatril,	0	0	0 $\frac{43}{130}$
54 Maravedies,	1 Rial,	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
2 Rials,	1 Pistarine,	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Rials,	* 1 Piastre of Ex.,	0	3	7
10 Rials,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
375 Maravedies,	* 1 Ducat of Ex.,	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
32 Rials,	* 1 Pistole of Ex.,	0	14	4
36 Rials,	1 Pistole,	0	16	9

GIBRALTAR.

Malaga, Denia, &c.—Velon.

		£	s.	d.
* 1 Maravedie,		0	0	0 ²³ ₂₇₄
2 do.	1 Ochavo,	0	0	0 ²³ ₁₃₆
4 do.	1 Quartil,	0	0	0 ²³ ₆₈
34 do.	* 1 Rial Velon,	0	0	2 ⁷ ₈
15 Rials,	* 1 Piastre of Ex.,	0	3	7
512 Maravadies,	1 Piastre,	0	3	7
60 Rials,	* 1 Pistole of Ex.,	0	14	4
2048 Maravadies,	1 do. do.	0	14	4
70 Rials,	1 Pistole,	0	16	9

BARCELONA.

Saragossa, Valencia, &c.—Old Plate.

1 Maravedie,		0	0	0 ²⁷ ₁₂₈
16 do.	1 Soldo,	0	0	3 ³ ₈
2 Soldos,	1 Rial Old Plate,	0	0	6 ³ ₄
16 do.	* 1 Dollar,	0	4	6
20 do.	* 1 Libra,	0	5	7 ¹ ₂
21 do.	* 1 Ducat,	0	5	10 ⁷ ₈
22 do.	* 1 do.	0	6	2 ¹ ₄
24 do.	* 1 do.	0	6	9
60 do.	1 Pistole,	0	16	9

GENOA, NOVI, ST. REMO, &c.

Corsica, Bastia, &c.

1 Denari,		0	0	0 ⁴³ ₁₂₀₀
12 do.	1 Soldi,	0	0	0 ⁴³ ₁₀₀
4 Soldi,	1 Chevalet,	0	0	0 ¹⁸ ₂₅
20 do.	* 1 Lire,	0	0	8 ³ ₅
30 do.	1 Testoon,	0	1	0 ⁹ ₁₀
5 Lires,	1 Croisade,	0	3	7
115 Soldi,	* 1 Pezzo of Ex.,	0	4	2
6 Testoons,	1 Genouine,	0	6	2
20 Lires,	1 Pistole,	0	14	4

PIEDMONT, SAVOY AND SARDINIA.

Turin, Chamberry, Cagliari, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Denari,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{16}$
3 do.	1 Quatrini,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{15}$
12 do.	1 Soldi,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 Soldi,	*1 Florin,	0	0	9
20 do.	*1 Lire,	0	1	3
6 Florins,	1 Scudi,	0	4	6
7 do.	1 Ducatton,	0	5	3
13 Lires,	1 Pistole,	0	16	3
16 do.	1 Louis d'Or,	1	0	0

MILAN, MODENA, PARMA, PAVIA, &c.

1 Denari,		0	0	0 $\frac{8}{82}$
3 Denari,	1 Quatrino,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{82}$
12 Denari,	1 Soldi,	0	0	0 $\frac{18}{41}$
20 Soldi,	*1 Lire,	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
115 Soldi,	1 Scudi current,	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
117 Soldi,	*1 Scudi of Ex.,	0	4	3
6 Lires,	1 Philip,	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires,	1 Pistole,	0	16	0
23 Lires,	1 Spanish Pistole,	0	16	9

LEGHORN, FLORENCE, &c.

1 Denari,		0	0	0 $\frac{5}{144}$
4 Denari,	1 Quatrini,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{36}$
12 Denari,	1 Soldi,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{12}$
5 Quatrini,	1 Craca,	0	0	0 $\frac{25}{35}$
8 Cracas,	1 Quilo,	0	0	5 $\frac{5}{9}$
20 Soldi,	*1 Lire,	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 Lires,	1 Piastre of Ex.,	0	4	2
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lires,	1 Ducat,	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 Lires,	1 Pistole,	0	5	6

ROME.

Civita Vecchia, Ancona, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Quatrini,		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
5 Quatrini,	1 Bayoc,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 Bayocs,	1 Julio,	0	0	6
10 Bayocs,	1 Stamp Julio,	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 Bayocs,	1 Testoon,	0	1	6
10 Julios,	1 Crown current,	0	5	0
12 Julios,	*1 Crown stamp,	0	6	0
18 Julios,	1 Chequin,	0	9	0
31 Julios,	1 Pistole,	0	15	6

NAPLES.

Gaieta, Capua, &c.

1 Quatrini,		0	0	0 $\frac{2}{15}$
3 Quatrini,	1 Grain,	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{5}$
10 Grains,	1 Carlin,	0	0	4
40 Quatrini,	1 Paulo,	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
20 Grains,	1 Tarin,	0	0	8
40 Grains,	1 Testoon,	0	1	4
100 Grains,	1 Ducat of Ex.,	0	3	4
23 Tarins,	1 Pistole,	0	15	4
25 Tarins,	1 Spanish Pistole,	0	16	9

SICILY AND MALTA.

Palermo, Messina, &c.

1 Pichila,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{30}$
6 Pichili,	1 Grain,	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{11}$
8 Pichili,	1 Ponti,	0	0	0 $\frac{8}{39}$
10 Grains,	1 Carlin,	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{12}$
20 Grains,	1 Tarin,	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
6 Tarins,	*1 Florin of Ex.,	0	1	6 $\frac{6}{33}$
13 Tarins,	1 Ducat of Ex.,	0	3	4
60 Carlins,	*1 Ounce,	0	7	8 $\frac{4}{12}$
2 Ounces,	1 Pistole	0	15	4

BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, &c.

	£	s.	d.
1 Quatrini,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{10}$
6 Quatrini, 1 Bayoc,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$
10 Bayocs, : 1 Julio,	0	0	6
20 Bayocs, * 1 Lire,	0	1	0
3 Julios, 1 Testoon,	0	1	6
85 Bayocs, 1 Scudi of Ex.,	0	4	3
100 Bayocs, 1 Crown,	0	5	0
105 Bayocs, 1 Ducatoon,	0	5	3
31 Julios, 1 Pistole,	0	15	6

TRIESTE.

Venice, Bergamo, &c.

1 Picoli,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{36}$
12 Picoli, 1 Soldi,	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
6½ Soldi, * 1 Gros,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{6}$
18 Soldi, 1 Jule,	0	0	6
20 Soldi, * 1 Lire,	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
3 Jules, 1 Testoon,	0	1	6
124 Soldi, 1 Ducat current,	0	3	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
24 Gros, * 1 Ducat of Ex.,	0	4	4
17 Lires, 1 Chequin,	0	9	2

TURKEY.

Morea, Candia, Cyprus, &c.

1 Mangar,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{20}$
4 Mangars, 1 Asper,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$
3 Aspers, 1 Parac,	0	0	1 $\frac{4}{5}$
5 Aspers, 1 Bestic,	0	0	3
10 Aspers, 1 Ostic,	0	0	6
20 Aspers, 1 Solota,	0	1	0
80 Aspers, * 1 Piastre,	0	4	0
100 Aspers, 1 Caragrouch,	0	5	0
10 Solotas, 1 Xeriff,	0	10	0

ARABIA.

Medina, Mecca, Mocha, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Carret,		0	0	0 $\frac{1}{3}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Carrets,	1 Caveer,	0	0	0 $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$
7 Carrets,	* 1 Comashee,	0	0	0 $\frac{9}{10}$
80 Carrets,	1 Larin,	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
18 Comashees,	1 Abyss,	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{5}$
60 Comashees,	* 1 Piastre,	0	4	6
80 Caveers,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
100 Comashees,	1 Sequin,	0	7	6
80 Larins,	* 1 Tomond,	3	7	6

PERSIA.

Ispahan, Ormus, Gombroon, &c.

1 Coz,		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$
4 Coz,	1 Bisti,	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{5}$
10 Coz,	1 Shahee,	0	0	4
20 Coz,	1 Mamooda,	0	0	8
25 Coz,	1 Larin,	0	0	10
4 Shahees,	1 Abashee,	0	1	4
5 Abashees,	1 Or,	0	6	8
12 Abashees,	1 Bovello,	0	16	0
50 Abashees,	* 1 Tomond,	3	6	8

GUZURAT.

Surat, Cambay, &c.

1 Pecka,		0	0	0 $\frac{15}{64}$
2 Peckas,	1 Pice,	0	0	0 $\frac{15}{32}$
4 Pices,	1 Fanam,	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
5 Pices,	1 Viz,	0	0	2 $\frac{11}{32}$
16 Pices,	1 Ana,	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Anas,	1 Rupee,	0	2	6
2 Rupees,	1 English Crown,	0	5	0
14 Anas,	1 Pagoda,	0	8	9
4 Pagodas,	1 Gold Rupee,	1	15	0

BOMBAY, DABUL, &c.

	£	s.	d.
* 1 Budbrook,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{800}$
2 Budgrooks, * 1 Re,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{400}$
5 Rez, 1 Pice,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{80}$
16 Pices, 1 Laree,	0	0	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
20 Pices, 1 Quarter,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
240 Rez, 1 Xeraphim,	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{5}$
4 Quarters, 1 Rupee,	0	2	3
14 Quarters, 1 Pagoda,	0	8	0
60 Quarters, 1 Gold Rupee,	1	15	0

GOA, VISAPOUR, &c.

* 1 Re,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{100}$
2 Rez, 1 Bazaraco,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{200}$
2 Bazaracas, 1 Pecka,	0	0	0 $\frac{27}{100}$
20 Rez, 1 Vintin,	0	0	1 $\frac{7}{20}$
4 Vintins, 1 Laree,	0	0	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
3 Larees, 1 Xeraphim,	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{5}$
42 Vintins, 1 Tangu,	0	4	6
4 Tangus, 1 Paru,	0	18	0
8 Tangus, 1 Gold Rupee,	1	15	0

COROMANDEL.

Madras, Pondicherry, &c.

1 Cash,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{80}$
5 Cash, 1 Viz,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{16}$
2 Viz, 1 Pice,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{8}$
6 Pices, 1 Pical,	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 Pices, 1 Fanam,	0	0	3
10 Fanams, 1 Rupee,	0	2	6
2 Rupees, 1 English Crown,	0	5	0
6 Fanans, 1 Pagoda,	0	8	9
4 Pagodas, 1 Gold Rupee,	1	15	0

BENGAL, CALCICUT, CALCUTTA, &c.

1 Pice,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{32}$
4 Pices, 1 Fanam,	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
6 Pices, 1 Viz,	0	0	0 $\frac{15}{16}$
12 Pices, 1 Ana,	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Anas, 1 Fiano,	0	1	6

BENGAL, &c.—Continued.

		£	s.	d.
16 Anas,	1 Rupee,*	0	2	6
2 Rupees,	1 French Ecu,	0	5	0
2 Rupees,	1 English Crown,	0	5	0
56 Anas,	1 Pagoda,	0	8	9

SIAM.

Pegu, Malacca, Cambodia, Sumatra, Javu, Borneo, &c.

1 Cori,		0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$
10 Cori,	1 Fettee,	0	0	0 $\frac{3}{5}$
125 Fettees,	1 Sataleer,	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
250 Fettees,	1 Sooco,	0	1	3
500 Fettees,	1 Tical,	0	2	6
900 Fettees,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
2 Ticals,	1 Rial,	0	5	0
4 Soocos,	1 Ecu,	0	5	0
8 Sataleers,	1 Crown,	0	5	0

CHINA. PEKIN, CANTON, &c.

1 Caxa,		0	0	0 $\frac{7}{25}$
10 Caxa,	1 Candereen,	0	0	0 $\frac{4}{5}$
10 Candereens,	1 Mace,	0	0	8
35 Candereens,	1 Rupee,	0	2	6
2 Rupees,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
70 Candereens,	1 Rix-dollar,	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Maces,	1 Ecu,	0	5	0
2 Rupees,	1 Crown,	0	5	0
10 Maces,	1 Tale,	0	6	8

JAPAN, JEDDO, MEACO, &c.

1 Piti,		0	0	0 $\frac{2}{5}$
20 Pitis,	1 Mace,	0	0	4
15 Maces,	1 Ounce Silver,	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 Maces,	1 Tale,	0	6	8
30 Maces,	1 Ingot,	0	9	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
13 Ounces Silver,	1 Ounce Gold,	3	3	0
2 Ounces Gold,	1 Japanese,	6	6	0
2 Japaneses,	1 Double,	12	12	0
21 Ounces Gold,	* 1 Cattee,	66	3	0

* Major Rennell says, that we may with ease reduce any large sum in rupees to sterling, by calculating roundly at the rate of a lack of rupees to ten thousand pounds; and that a crore of rupees is equal to a million sterling.

EGYPT.

Old and New Cairo, Alexandria, Sayde, &c.

		£	s.	d.
1 Asper,	"	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{16}$
3 Aspers,	1 Medin,	0	0	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
24 Medins,	1 Italian Ducat,	0	3	4
80 Aspers,	* 1 Piastre,	0	4	0
30 Medins,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
96 Aspers,	1 Ecu,	0	5	0
32 Medins,	1 Crown,	0	5	0
200 Aspers,	1 Sultanin,	0	10	0
70 Medins,	1 Pargo Dollar,	0	10	6

BARBARY.

Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Una, &c.

1 Asper,	"	0	0	0 $\frac{5}{9}$
3 Aspers,	1 Medin,	0	0	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
10 Aspers,	1 Rial Old Plate,	0	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
2 Rials,	1 Double,	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Doubles,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
24 Medins,	1 Silver Chequin,	0	3	4
30 Medins,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
180 Aspers,	1 Zequin,	0	8	10
15 Doubles,	1 Pistole,	0	16	9

MOROCCO.

Santa Cruz, Mequinez, Fez, Tangier, Sallee, &c.

1 Fluce,	"	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{12}$
24 Fluces,	1 Blanquil,	0	0	2
4 Blanquils,	1 Ounce,	0	0	8
7 Blanquils,	1 Octavo,	0	1	2
14 Blanquils,	1 Quarto,	0	2	4
2 Quartos,	1 Medio,	0	4	8
28 Blanquils,	1 Dollar,	0	4	6
54 Blanquils,	1 Xequin,	0	9	0
100 Blanquils,	1 Pistole,	0	16	9

THE END.

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